

Wednesday
September 29
1993

THE CHICAGO MAROON

Volume 105
Issue 9

Orientation

Issue

1993



Facing the future



THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP

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THE CHICAGO MAROON 1993 ORIENTATION ISSUE

On the best four or five years of your life

The administration doesn't care about students.

The cafeteria food tastes terrible. It's impossible to get into good classes.

The student government is corrupt.

On every college campus, new students hear the same stories, and the U of C is no exception. In the coming weeks, you will be told a lot about what it *means* to be a U of C student.

You will learn: that most students study all of the time,

that the administration ignores undergrads,

that there is nothing to do in Hyde Park, and besides, the neighborhood isn't safe enough to support nightlife anyway.

New students often listen to everything they hear — probably because new students are 'like chickens running around with their heads cut off', looking for any direction at all. Before you decide to picket the president's house, or reserve a prime study spot in the Regenstein Library, find out for yourself what being a U of C student means.

I transferred here in 1991, and I got advice that I now regret ever hearing. Among other things, I was told that schoolwork would be my life, and that extracurriculars and

fun were for lesser schools (upperclassmen took pleasure in citing Harvard and Stanford as examples).

Finally, at the end of my first year, I took a break from my study schedule and joined the *Maroon*. Surprisingly, some people at the U of C did more than study, had fun, and even had better GPAs than I did.

That's just my story; you don't have to believe me, and in fact, I'd be quite happy if you didn't. In a column about independence, asking you to accept every word would be hypocritical.

Don't blindly listen to anyone, myself included. Upperclassmen, advisors, and teachers are helpful in your first few moments at the U of C, and in acclimating you to Hyde Park.

Among upperclassmen and administrators, however, there are plenty of nay-sayers who will tell you what not to do, listen to, read, and participate in on campus. Before you decide not to join WHPK, or try out for a University Theater play, or write for the *Maroon*, or do anything at all, give yourself — and give us — a chance. Trying something new won't kill you, and student organizations don't require a life-long pledge of allegiance from new members. The U of C is difficult, but not so overwhelming that every hour of the day must be spent

David Rodnitzky
MAROON EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Other introductions to the U of C and Hyde Park:

The Daily Maroon, September 29, 1927: "This week some seven hundred and fifty freshmen are entering the University of Chicago. They are a job lot. They are white and yellow and black, Jew and Gentile, blonde and brunette, rich and poor, well-bred and ill-bred, city-raised and corn-nurtured."

"If [a new student] is ambitious he might be made a prom leader, or even president of the Senior class. Then everybody would know his name and wave at him from the fraternity houses."

Ron Dorfman wrote in the September 27, 1963 *Maroon*:

"Before you move into any place in Hyde Park, ask the janitor or building engineer if it is

scheduled for demolition, and if so, when."

"Students who get tired of their wives or roommates can get paid for sleeping in the dream lab. This is all right if you don't mind sleeping with half a dozen electrodes stuck in your head."

The 1971 edition of *The Underground Guide to the College of Your Choice* has several interesting tidbits:

Of U of C students: "A new straight chick comes to campus and within a month she is a freak. Cats have long hair and chicks either have no bra or the no-bra bra."

On sex: "Chicks are definitely sexually liberated ('The only virgin in Hyde Park is in the 7th grade and ugly')."

On politics: "They [protesters] were a bunch of 'crazies' who were violent — they threw a gargoyle at Queen Elizabeth when she spoke here and set off dynamite caps in the crowd in opposition to the football spirit."

Finally, on crime: "'The campus cops keep students from being beat up or raped by the people in the surrounding ghetto.' It has the highest ratio of pigs per area of any area in the city. The average time for waiting for cops to arrive if you're white is five minutes and an hour if you're black."

"It is unsafe to walk in Hyde Park if your hair is long — even groups of up to seven won't insure safety."

The 1993 edition of *The Fiske Guide to Colleges* claims: "Chicago fans often fill the new Stagg Field to its 1,500-seat capacity to cheer their team on."

"Crime is no more a problem than in any other urban setting, but black students complain that they are too often mistaken for trespassers by local police. As one student describes it, 'Hyde Park has a strong sense of community, and one never feels like he is surrounded by the fast pace and tension of a city.'"

studying.

Keep an open mind and remember, "College is the best four (or five) years of your life"; read that phrase carefully — it's *your* life.

College is your first taste of in-

dependence, and may be your last as well. You will have plenty of opportunities later in life to stay up late, to study, and to write papers. You may never again have the chance to be a DJ, an actor, or a

journalist.

Make the most of the U of C. It's your education, your four years, and your life: spend it wisely.

— David Rodnitzky

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section One

News	1-26
Viewpoints	28-34
Chicago Computing	35-40

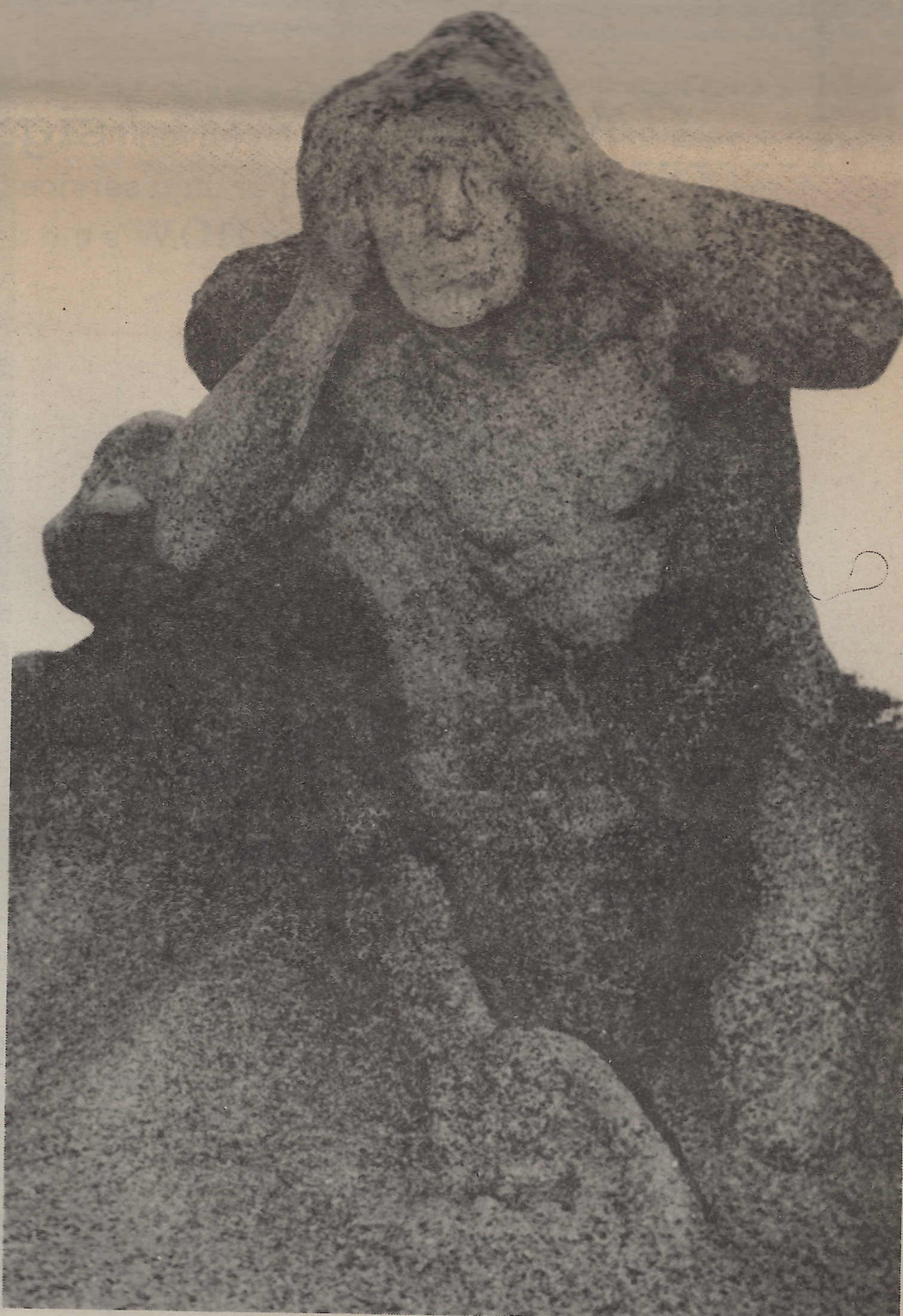
Section Two

Fourth Estate	43-65
Prism	80-67

Section Three

Chicago Literary Review	81-92
Voices	93-110
Sports	111-120

Be sure to read the two new sections of the *Maroon*, Chicago Computing and Prism. Chicago Computing offers advice to beginners and experts alike. Prism is the new left-of-center political journal. Look for notices throughout this issue and future issues about meeting times for these sections.



MARON / CHRIS DAWE

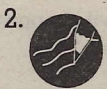
The cover photo of this year's Orientation issue is a detail of the sculpture "Fountain of Time" by Lorado Taft. It is located at the west end of the Midway Plaisance. The above photo is another detail of the same sculpture.

Connect the dots:

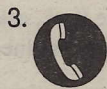
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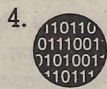
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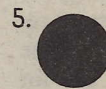
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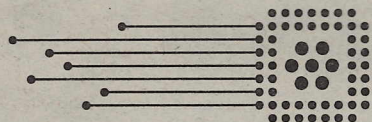
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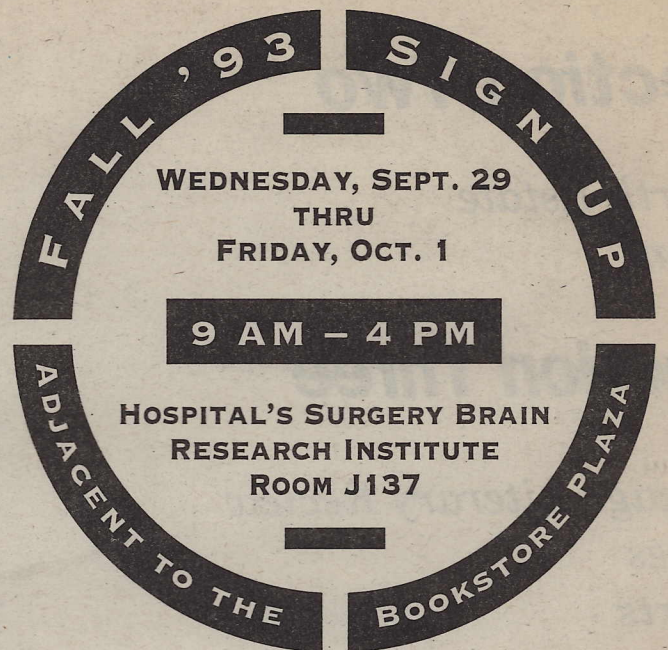
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University offers extensive student services

David Rodnitzky
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The U of C offers several different counseling and resource services to students in need of assistance.

The **University Police Department** can be reached by dialing 123 from any campus phone, by calling 702-8181, or by picking up any white emergency telephone.

The department offers safe transportation through its **Van Service**, which can be used seven days a week from 1 a.m. to 4 a.m. In addition, the University Police offers **Umbrella Coverage**, a service through which a police patrol car will follow a person to their destination. Both services can be reached by calling the University Police.

The University also has a **Dean-on-Call** system that can be reached at any time by calling 702-8181. The

Dean-on-Call can provide a student with information about the police and hospitalization, direct students to University resources, or notify friends and relatives of emergencies.

The **University Health Service (UHS)** provides medical care for U of C students, faculty, and staff. UHS is located at 5841 Maryland Ave., on the third floor of the Medical Center, and is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. The phone number is 702-6840. UHS also has a "medical adviser" number, 702-1915, which students can call for general medical advice.

According to Phyllis Turner, Manager of Ambulatory Care Programs, students are generally given preventative health care at UHS, such as immunizations, health education, and screenings for breast cancer, blood, TB, and HIV.

Walk-in visits are possible, but Turner said, "we do encourage students to select a primary care physician," a doctor with whom the student can set up appointments. "The continuity of care will be compromised if you rely on the walk-in care," she said, because students will likely be seen by a different doctor each visit. To schedule an appointment with a physician, students should call 702-0240.

UHS also offers **Womancare**, which "provide[s] primary care to females—basic reproductive education, pap smears, contraceptives, treatment, and prescriptions."

The \$79 quarterly Health Service Fee entitles students to see a physician at UHS, but does not pay for admission to the hospital, and may not pay for certain services.

Student Counseling and Resources Center (SCRS), a part of the UHS, is the largest of the

University's student services, serving about 1,200 students last year. The center has two locations, at 5743 S. Drexel Ave. and on the fourth floor of the Classics building, rooms 45-B and 45-D. Both offices are open Monday through Friday, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Drexel Avenues location specializes in diagnostic evaluation, psychotherapy, and emergency services, while the Classics office focuses on studying and time management problems. All aspects of SCRS care is confidential.

SCRS has about 20 people on staff, including four psychiatrists and two clinical psychologists. During regular hours, students can make appointments for counseling by calling 702-9800. After hours, students can call 702-6800.

"We are basically a brief psychotherapy and crisis-prevention service," said Dr. Morton Silverman, Director of SCRS. "We don't define what a crisis is. If a student is in need of seeing a therapist they will be seen immediately."

Silverman said students should make an appointment with a counselor in advance, but will be seen immediately in the event of an emergency. For non-emergency services, "If someone calls us, we will try to get them scheduled for a regular intake within 24 hours."

"Most of the work that we do is one to one," said Silverman, but SCRS has also created support groups. In the past, SCRS has established support groups for women, for men, and for people writing their dissertations. "This year we are trying to put together a gay and lesbian coming-out support group," he added.

In addition to counseling, SCRS has reading materials, and will make referrals if necessary. SCRS also supports student activities, such as the

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Team (ADAPT), an organization that Silverman said helps students in "making informed decisions about using drugs and alcohol."

The offices of ADAPT are located on the fourth floor of the Classics building, in room 45-E. The phone number is 702-3787 (702-DRUG).

SCRS also supports **Niteline**, a phone service which provides information and confidential listening to students. Nightline is open seven days a week during the regular school year, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., and can be reached at 702-8600.

The **Sexual Violence Resource Center (SVRC)**, located on the fourth floor of the Classics building in room 45-C is a part of SCRS, established in 1992 by money from the senior gift. Hours for fall quarter are Mondays, 12 p.m. to 3 p.m., Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., and Thursdays, 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. The phone number is 702-7200.

"The idea behind the center is to create a climate or environment where sexual violence is not tolerated," said Lisa Diamond, Director of SVRC. "We really want to educate the entire community about how to respond to things that happen around them."

Unlike SCRS, the SVRC does not offer counseling. The purpose of the center is to provide information and to refer students to the proper channels. "We can tell [students] what to do if they have been raped or assaulted," Diamond said.

She added, "For friends as well, we have a lot of information to share with them to help them support their loved ones."

In addition, the SVRC prints wallet-sized cards that outline what to do in the event of a rape.

For further information about student services, read pages 44-49 of the *Student Information Manual, 1993-94*.



The University Van Service offers late-night rides for students and faculty.

MAROON / FILE PHOTO

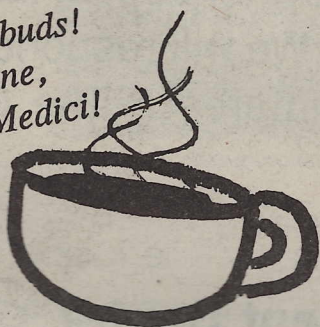


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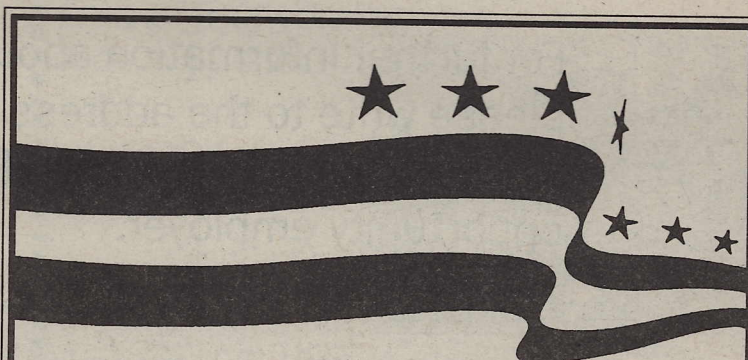
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FOREIGN SERVICE EXAM

The annual Foreign Service written exam will be held on November 13, 1993. Registration booklets are available in your campus Career Placement Center.

The application deadline for domestic test sites is October 8. To take the exam overseas, registrations must be submitted by October 1. Study guides may be ordered through the registration package.

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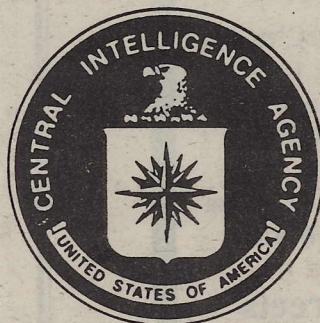
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The Directorate of Intelligence also has openings for graduate students to work during summers or other periods of the year while they are pursuing their graduate degrees. The work and qualifications are similar to those described above. Salaries range from \$21,906 to \$29,511.

Positions are in McLean, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C. All applicants must successfully complete a thorough medical exam, a polygraph interview, and an extensive background investigation. U.S. citizenship is required. CIA encourages men and women of every racial background, from all parts of the nation—we represent America, and we want to be representative of America.

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Easy tips prevent crime

Adam Goodman
STAFF WRITER

Hyde Park has the same crime problems which face most large American cities and caution should be taken, particularly at night. Although the community is patrolled by both the University and Chicago Police, much of the crime which does occur—particularly thefts and burglaries—could be prevented if some simple precautions are taken.

Secure Your Possessions

Always lock the doors of your dorm room, apartment, office or car, and always lock your bicycle to a rack or pole. U-shaped bicycle locks are preferred, and if possible, remove the front tire and run the lock through it, the frame, and the back tire. Don't leave backpacks, gym bags, briefcases or portable computers unattended in public places.

According to Bob Richards, Law Enforcement Coordinator for the the Southeast Chicago Commission, a non-profit crime analysis organization based in Hyde Park, the most common and most preventable crimes on campus are thefts by trespassers to the University. Backpacks, radios, or wallets left unattended in lobbies, cafeterias, or libraries are easily taken.

Record your credit card and other numbers on a piece of paper kept in a safe place to make it easier to report the loss or theft of items in your wallet. When choosing an ATM code number, make sure not to use your telephone calling card number or the last four digits of your phone number, social security number, or anything else in your wallet. Choose a random number and never carry it in your wallet.

Car Theft

In addition to always locking your doors, another sensible precaution is not leaving valuables or bags on floors or seats where they can be seen. Take them with you or put them in the trunk.

A reasonably inexpensive way to deter anyone from stealing your car itself is to purchase a steering wheel locking device, or "club". Rudolph Nimocks, director of the University Police, calls such devices "excellent preventive measures," and reports that few "clubbed" cars have been stolen.

According to Richards, in some ways they may be a better deterrent than a more expensive car alarm because they are immediately visible and obvious.

A reliable, quality auto alarm is still the most comprehensive way to protect your car and anything inside it, but can be expensive (\$250-\$300). Many car thieves are interested in tape decks. If yours is removable, remove it and take it with you—the thief will probably think someone already stole it.

Self Defense

In general, it is considered risky to forcibly resist armed or multiple offenders, and it may be safer to give them your purse or wallet than to resist. University Police Director Nimocks suggests that victims or witnesses immediately call police from an emergency or other phone. The faster a crime is reported, the more likely the perpetrator will be caught.

One sensible precaution is to carry a whistle with you. They have been given away on campus in the past and are available at variety stores. Some crimes have been solved in the past,

says Richards, because people living nearby heard a whistle and called police.

Handguns are illegal in Chicago, and in general no one other than a licensed law enforcement officer is allowed to own or carry a firearm.

Transportation

University buses are free at night and current route maps are posted in major University buildings.

According to Nimocks, police car escorts are available in extraordinary situations only. An example of such a situation might be if a power failure had knocked out streetlights between your building and your car. To inquire, call the University Police at 702-8181.

Commuter trains and buses are generally quite safe, although in the past, students have been victimized by crime in the stations.

Computers et cetera

Computers, televisions, stereos, and VCRs are commonly stolen from apartments or offices. While laptop computers are the most obvious target, in the past, larger workstations have been stolen from University offices. Chains or cables are very effective and can be used to attach equipment to immovable desks or tables, says Nimocks.

Richards advises that people should also copy down the model and serial numbers of all items and store this list in a safe place. If such information is reported to the police, property will be returned if it is recovered. The University and the Commission also have engraving pens which can be used to permanently identify items.

Student victim in campus hit-and-run

Steve Ro
NEWS EDITOR

An undergraduate student at the U of C fell victim to a hit-and-run August 15, while skateboarding at night on campus. No suspect has been found for the crime.

Arthur Lee, a third-year student, left his apartment on 53rd Street and Kimbark Avenue at 8:30 p.m. to check his e-mail at the Usite computer lab. He proceeded to cross the 58th Street and Woodlawn Avenue intersection when a south-bound car ignored a stop sign and hit him. The driver did not stop.

There were four witnesses at

the scene who immediately reported the hit-and-run to the University Police who in turn called an ambulance. Lee was taken to the Cook County Hospital where he received an emergency operation later that night.

During the operation, a fist-sized blood clot was removed from under his skull. However, he received no other major injuries.

"The doctor said I was lucky to have survived that because other patients that he dealt with that had a blood clot that size usually didn't survive," said Lee.

He was released from the hospital on August 20 fully recovered. **see HIT AND RUN on page 25**

New students warned against pigeon drop

MAROON STAFF

For first-year students, a warning against pigeon drop scams may sound like a reminder to carry an umbrella while walking through the quads. However, students who are not on their guard may end up losing thousands of dollars to professional con-artists.

In a typical pigeon drop, the offender approaches a student claiming to have found a large amount of money. He/she offers to share the find if the student withdraws his/her own money to put up as "good faith cash." If the student complies, the offender takes the money into a bank claiming to make the transaction legal and disappears.

According to Bob Richards,

Law Enforcement Coordinator of the Southeast Chicago Commission, the pigeon drop con occurs frequently on the University campus and is usually aimed toward females.

"This is something that has occurred in the past," said Richards. "It seems to come in spurts. You get two and three instances and then boom, it'll stop for a while."

A series of pigeon drop cons occurred on campus this summer. The most recent attempt was August 1, when two offenders tried to con an elderly woman but failed.

However three other attempts were successful: a U of C medical student lost \$1,500 July 29, a female graduate student lost \$6,000 **see PIGEON DROP on page 25**

ANNOUNCING

The Department of Music's

1993-94 Chamber Music Series in Mandel Hall, 1131 E. 57th Street

October 29, 1993, 8 p.m.
Emerson String Quartet and St. Lawrence String Quartet

December 3, 1993, 8 p.m.
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January 14, 1994, 8 p.m.
Trio Tchaikovsky

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Does life exist beyond Hyde Park?

Chris Dahlen
MAROON STAFF

You want to get out of Hyde Park. Nothing goes on here. There are maybe three bars and about two different restaurants, and everyone who lives here is scared of each other. To help you leave, we're giving you this rough and superficial guide to our nation's third largest city.

The Loop

Downtown Chicago is named the Loop for the El tracks circling it. The Loop contains the central business district and a few stores and nice restaurants. It boasts three of the five tallest buildings in the world, as well as the Lyric Opera, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Harold Washington Library (the red/green monolith at State and Van Buren Streets, and the city's largest public library), and the Art Institute of Chicago, at Adams Street and Michigan Avenue. Apart from the big-name institutions, however, the Loop is short on entertainment, and it's a ghost town after dark. Walking around and surrounding yourself with skyscrapers is a fun way to spend the afternoon once or twice. After a while, though, everything starts to look the same.

How to get there: Take the #6 Jeffery, or, when it stops running, the #1 Indiana/Hyde Park.

The Near North and Gold Coast

A city this large deserves an upscale shopping district with expensive stores, a luxury mall (the famous Water Tower), and a three-story sneaker store. If you want to spend a couple hundred dollars on perfume for your first U of C date, the Near North is your best and only bet. Several respected art museums and galleries are located on Michigan Avenue; the area also includes, on or near Ontario Avenue, the tourist assembly line of the Hard Rock Café, Ed Debeviicks, Michael Jordan's Restaurant (where if you're lucky you can catch Jordan himself having dinner in a soundproof glass box), Planet Hollywood, and the 24 hour Rock and Roll McDonald's. If you're legal to drink, Rush and Division Streets are lined with bars, and on the weekends they become a scale model of a University of Michigan frat party.

There's something for everyone in the Near North if you can afford it, but you probably won't go more than once or twice a year.

How to get there: This area's bounded by the river on the South, Division Street on the North, the Lake on the East, and Stewart Avenue on the West. Walk across the river from the Loop, or, if you're lazy, take the #151 Sheridan Road north and get out anywhere along Michigan Avenue.

Wicker Park/Bucktown/East Village

First it was a Polish neighborhood, and then it was a black and Hispanic neighborhood, and now Wicker Park and the surrounding area is a multi-ethnic neighborhood with a thriving artists' and musicians' community. Wicker Park is less well-travelled than the Belmont Avenue and Clark Street area, which may be why bookstores such as Quimby's (on Damen Avenue between Division Street and North Avenue), and music venues like the Hothouse, Phyllis' Musical Inn and the Czar Bar are so much more interesting than Chicago's other artsy/experimental venues. What threatens this "scene" is money—yuppies are starting to move in and hike up the property values—and over-attention; a recent issue of *Billboard* printed an entire map of the neighborhood, listing the important clubs and bars. Something's always happening, and the crime isn't much worse than in

Hyde Park. See it before everyone moves to Logan Square or Pilsen.

How to get there: Take the O'Hare El line northwest to any of three stops—Division Street, Damen Avenue (the most central stop), or Western Avenue.

Lincoln Park

Lincoln Park is idyllic. Walk the streets and admire houses you can't afford. Spend a romantic afternoon near the statues of Abe Lincoln or William Shakespeare, or walk through the Lincoln Park Zoo. (Highlights: a beautiful plant conservatory, some freakishly large rodents, and the Regenstein Birds of Prey exhibit.) Two of the city's best parks, Lincoln Park and Oz, are in this neighborhood, and the area around DePaul has several bookstores and the Lounge Ax rock club. Also worth a visit is the Biograph Theater, where the feds shot John Dillinger in 1934.

Apart from Tower Records and some clothing stores, Lincoln Park is a few blocks too far south for freak stores or coffee shops, but it's a nice place to spend the afternoon.

How to get there: Take the Howard-Dan Ryan El to Fullerton Avenue and walk east to Clark Street or northwest up Lincoln Avenue, or take the 151/Sheridan Road from the Loop and get off when you see the zoo.

Wrigleyville, and Belmont & Clark

On the west side of the El tracks



MAROON / CHRIS DAHLEN

The Chicago River, seen from North Michigan Avenue

you've got Wrigley Field stadium, and a line of sports bars and upscale music clubs along Clark Street; on the other side is the center of the city's gay neighborhood, including some funky stores, clubs and tattoo parlors. (For budding young homophobes, people won't proposition you on the street in a gay neighborhood, but they will ask you to sign a lot of petitions.) Also in the area is the Graceland cemetery, where you can find the graves of past mayors and several of the biggest donors to the U of C.

The Music Box Theatre, near Addison Street and Southport Avenue, has the best quality and range of independent label and foreign films in the city—animation festivals, road movies, gay and lesbian films, romantic comedies, and, this past summer, a New Zealand zombie splatter film called *Dead Alive* that was a big hit at the weekend midnight shows.

The neighborhood near the intersection of Belmont Avenue and Clark Street, half a mile south of Wrigley Stadium, once had a weirder scene than you'll find today. Café Voltaire is one relic to avoid: the history on the menu brags that it was modelled after the kind of European cafés where big names like James Joyce would get wired; today, the only people there are a few gargoyle sculptors sipping carrot juice at \$2/glass. Strange and quirky stores and restaurants in the area include Uncle Fun (postcards, novelties and memora-



MAROON / CHRIS DAHLEN

Outside The Alley, an alternative apparel store near Belmont & Clark.

bilia), the Alley (leather, band t-shirts, and t-shirts showing animals, vegetables or fast food performing sexual intercourse), and Mama Desta's highly acclaimed Ethiopian food.

How to get there: Take the Howard El to the Belmont Avenue or the Addison Avenue stops and walk east to Clark Street, Halsted Street or Broadway Avenue. If you drive, stay far away from any parking lot that hires the horrifically brutal Lincoln Towing Service.

Uptown and Andersonville

Most people come to Uptown for concerts—rock shows at the Riviera and the Aragon Ballroom, jazz shows at the excellent Green Mill. The entertainment nexus is at Lawrence Avenue and Broadway Avenue. After the show, stop for a burger at U.S. Submarine.

Andersonville, a few blocks to the north, has some funky shops like the Kopi Traveller's Café, a combination travel guide store/coffee shop/vendor of funny-looking clothes from far-off lands. Andersonville is a Swedish/Middle-Eastern neighborhood that is also home to a growing lesbian community. Several stores on Clark Street are run by and intended for women, including the Women and Children First bookstore. The Swedish St. Lucius Day parade is also not to be missed.

How to get there: the concert venues in Uptown are next to the Lawrence Avenue stop on the Howard-Dan Ryan El. Andersonville can be reached from the Berwyn stop.

Ford City

Ford City earns a mention because it has the closest shopping mall to the U of C, featuring free parking, stylish clothing stores like the Gap, Victoria's Secret, and Structure, Illinois mall chicks, and a 14-screen movie theater. The mall is roughly bounded by 83rd and 85th Streets, and by Pulaski Avenue to the east and Cicero Avenue to the West. Take a car; you can get to the mall by taking the 55th Street/Garfield Avenue to the southbound #57 bus, but you'll be in transit forever—and what kinda freak takes a bus to a mall?

Marquette Park and surroundings

If you brought a car to campus, your upperclassmen dormmates will hound you every night to take you to the U of C's most distant hang-outs—Maravilla's at 3501 W. 63rd Street, or El Gallo Deoro at 2952 W. 63rd Street. How a group of reclusive shut-in's like U of C students found two good burrito restaurants on the southwest side of Chicago remains a mys-

tery, but they have excellent food and they're open 24 hours. For dessert you can go to Gertie's at 59th Street and Kedzie Avenue, a less-famous ice cream parlor where you can eat a banana split sundae as big as your head and watch ten-year old Lithuanian boys flirt with ten-year-

old Lithuanian girls.

How to get there: Get a friend to drive you; take 55th Street west to Western Avenue, use that to connect to 63rd Street and then head west again until you see the purple neon outside Maravilla's (the better of the two burrito joints).

How to leave the U of C

Chris Dahlen
MAROON STAFF

Most of the trips you'll make involve going to the Loop (the center of town and the transportation nexus) and transferring to another bus or El train. You can go downtown on the #6 Jeffrey Express bus, which runs every 20 minutes along stops located about every half-block up Stony Island Avenue and Hyde Park Boulevard. It takes half an hour to get to the Loop and costs \$1.25. You can take it back from the Loop by catching it along State Street before 10:30 p.m. on weekday and before 7:00 p.m. on weekends.

Another route downtown is the Metra Electric commuter train at the 53rd Street and 55th-56th-57th Street and 59th Street stations, the first two located atop the viaducts along Lake Park and the latter along Harper Avenue. It stops at Randolph Street, Van Buren Street, and other stops in the Loop and South Chicago, costs \$1.75, and follows a schedule that you can get from a dormmate or from the Metra stations downtown.

Another alternative is the #1 Indiana/Hyde Park bus, a local bus that can take up to an hour to get to the Loop. It's only convenient late at night—the #1 runs until midnight. The #4 Cottage Grove bus runs 24 hours from the Loop to Hyde Park and goes through some of the worst neighborhoods on the South Side. Some people say it's safe as long as you don't have to get out, but other people refuse to ride it.

The two El lines you'll use most frequently are the O'Hare-Congress-Douglas El and the Howard-Dan Ryan El, both of which run under the Loop. The O'Hare line runs under Dearborn Street and has several stations underneath that street; the Howard-Dan Ryan El has subway stations beneath State Street. El trains cost \$1.50 and run all night. You can take the Howard-Dan Ryan El back to Hyde Park, 24 hours a day, and then transfer at the 55th Street station to a #55



The Addison station on the Howard-Dan Ryan El

Garfield bus headed east back to the campus; some U of C students have gotten mugged this way, but many other people swear it's safe.

If you want to ride the El to Chicago, take the #55 Garfield bus west (which stops along 55th Street) to the Howard-Dan Ryan El. However, make sure NOT to confuse the Howard-Dan Ryan El with the Lake-Jackson Park El station preceding it (located on King Drive and 55th Street, directly west of Washington Park) unless you want to go on a ride you may regret.

When riding the CTA—which includes the buses and El trains, but not the Metra commuter rail—you can get a transfer for 30¢ from a train. The transfer is good for two hours and allows you to make two connections, i.e. from a bus to a train to a bus, or on three different bus lines, or whatever.

The city is laid out on a grid, with a few diagonal streets. The center is at State Street and Madison Avenue, in the Loop; State Street divides the city between west and east, and Madison Avenue divides it north and south. Every address can be broken down into coordinates, and if you have a mental compass (hint: the Lake is always east), and a sense of where the streets go, getting around is no problem. Driving is easy but finding a parking place on, say, a Saturday night, is a nightmare not unlike that stint Moses did in the desert. Make use of the semi-reliable Student Government shuttle if you can.

An Interview with the President

Sonnenschein speaks on student, faculty concerns

MAROON STAFF

Hugo F. Sonnenschein will be inaugurated October 20 as the eleventh president of the University of Chicago. Since arriving on campus in early July, President Sonnenschein has been meeting with students, faculty, and staff, and acclimating himself to Hyde Park.

MAROON staff members Chris Dahlen, Amy McGoldrick, Gordon Parrish, Steve Ro, and David Rodnitzky interviewed President Sonnenschein September 16, 1993.

Maroon: In the past few years, the administration has cancelled the College Student Assembly... The student activities fee was raised, independent of the SG consultation, the remaining single sex housing on campus was removed, and last year Sleepout was canceled—and all this was done without the consultation of students. Should students be made a greater part of the decision making process?

Sonnenschein: There's just so much there that you're presenting as fact that I don't know about firsthand, but I think I can probably be at least a bit responsive... It's difficult in answering this, because I don't want to suggest that students have not been consulted because I was not here; I have met people who tell me they are very consulted in these matters, I don't know what the facts are, but the people I've met who are in charge of these matters appear to appreciate from what I can see the importance of this kind of consultation. People who are regularly engaged in making decisions on student life should most of all be in touch with students. They should really understand what students feel their interests are, and go together in shaping these matters. Now I don't want to suggest that hasn't been the case in the past, the people that I speak to all speak in ways which suggest to me they are consulted. Whether they're consulted enough, I don't know.

Maroon: If in the fall, when the students came back, and you were more informed on the [new smoking policy], and there was strong student opposition to the ban, would you consider reversing it?

Sonnenschein: I don't think of myself as deciding whether or not there's a ban on smoking, I think of myself as trying to promote these mechanisms to help the community make decisions on this kind of matter. The students are a very important part of this community and I would like there to be ways that they're heard. Now, again, the place where I'm particularly short on this point is that I don't know the extent to which that was done, and I don't want to pretend that I do.

Maroon: Under President Gray, there was talk of a student union being built or being created in an existing building. The first part of the question is, do you know of any plans for a

student union? The second question is, what [construction] do you know of is going to take place in Hyde Park by the University?

Sonnenschein: I have nothing specific to tell you about either of those, I wouldn't do that in this kind of setting. When we're planning for buildings and doing buildings you will see a press conference, and we'll lay it out.

Maroon: Have people approached you about the student union?

Sonnenschein: I have heard people speak about a variety of projects, among them a student union, but that's one among several.

Maroon: Have students brought other concerns to you, apart from the student union?

Sonnenschein: There were a few times I went into dorms—and I'll do more of this when classes start again—to just ask what really

Part one of a two-part interview

works around here, what's best, what works less well. Students sometimes talk about safety, for example, as being a matter of concern, students will talk about enough things to do, students will talk about the intensity and pressures of the place... I certainly have heard students speak about their ability to get into exactly the courses they want, the likelihood that they'll have a senior professor, the possibility that they'll have a graduate student—sometimes they'll say the graduate student is really quite a good teacher, but that's something that gets noticed. Those are some of the subjects that come up.

Maroon: We've talked about what students want and what students expect. What have faculty told you? What is most important to them?

Sonnenschein: That's a very good question. The first thing the faculty tell me is... that they find this a wonderful place to be a faculty member, that there are special qualities of the institution that make it a good place to be. And they tell me I will sense this, and find that it is true—and I do sense much of it, I do sense it's true. I think that much of it has to do with the fact that this is a place which so much celebrates what faculty are about, so much celebrates scholarship, critical inquiry, the life of the mind. One of the best things about being here as a faculty member is that you're at a place with that value system, and that comes through over and over again.

Maroon: Are there any issues that faculty



MAROON / CHRIS DAWE

New on the scene: President Sonnenschein, to be officially inaugurated on October 20, steps out of the Administration building.

have mentioned to you that would improve the school?

Sonnenschein: They tend to be very particular. I wouldn't say that there aren't issues, but the issues are not of the cosmic variety.

Maroon: One thing that actually does have kind of cosmic scale is the end of mandatory retirement.

Sonnenschein: As you probably know, the University is just ahead of other universities with planning concerning mandatory retirement. There was a report of a faculty committee, and there was the trustee actions, and I think the faculty's quite proud of what's been done in that regard. But I haven't, in fact, heard from faculty in a substantial way about this. The typical thing that I'll hear from faculty about is, "We simply must make an appoint-

Sonnenschein: a brief biography

Windsurfing, general equilibrium theory among new president's interests

Date of Birth: November 14, 1940

Education: A.B., University of Rochester (1961); M.S. and Ph.D., Purdue University (1963, 1964).

Fields of Interest: Microeconomic theory, with a focus on general equilibrium and game theory.

Academic Positions: Assistant professor, associate professor, professor of economics, University of Minnesota, 1964-70; professor of economics, University of Massachusetts (Amherst), 1970-73; professor of economics, Northwestern University, 1973-76; professor of economics, Class of 1926 professor; Princeton

University, 1976-88; dean and Thomas S. Gates professor, School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 1988-1991.

Visiting Professorships: Stanford University; University of Aix-en-Provence, Luminy; University of Paris XII; Tel-Aviv University and the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Pennsylvania State University; the University of the Andes (Columbia).

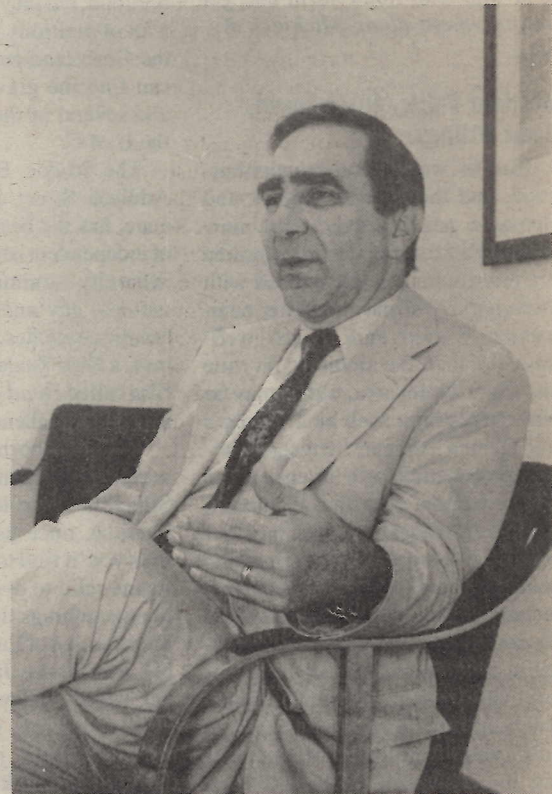
Academic Honors and Memberships: National Academy of Sciences; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Econometric Society (president, 1988-89); Guggenheim Foundation Fellow; Ford

Foundation Faculty Fellow; Social Science Research Council Fellow; Board of Trustees, the University of Rochester; editor, *Econometrica* (1977-84).

Family: Married on August 26, 1962. He and Elizabeth Gunn Sonnenschein, an epidemiologist at the New York University School of Medicine, have three daughters: Leah (28), Amy (27), and Rachel (26).

Hobbies: Windsurfing, jogging, hiking, cross-country skiing.

—Biographical information provided by the University of Chicago Magazine



ment in this area, and we want to make sure you know about it—we want to make sure we'll get your help in doing it," or I might hear there is a critical space need, or some facilities are not working as they should be.

Maroon: A while back there was a faculty hiring freeze, are those restrictions still in place, and where is it binding?

Sonnenschein: We are, in fact—as we speak, hiring faculty; there is no freeze in place. There have been over times when we have had to say that the situation is such now that we will have to halt our hiring for a while. My aspirations about this are really that we not do any of this in fits and starts, that we plan very carefully what hiring we're able to do, and that we understand that every time we're going out to hire, we're looking for the very best, maybe the very best at the junior rank, and maybe the very best at the senior rank. It sometimes takes a little bit of time to find people who are the very, very best, and you want to be there at every moment looking as well as you can, and making people who are engaged in searches understand that you're going to stick with them and have patience—not look for the best person you can get in the next three months, but look for the best person you can get for Chicago in the long run.

Maroon: Connected with that, how is the University balancing the quest for the best with the pressure on a lot of fronts for more minority faculty?

Sonnenschein: We are looking for absolutely the best people. At the same time we recognize that there are under-represented groups—women in science, minority faculty—where this place will be a much better place, a much stronger place, if we can increase their numbers. The way to do that is to maintain the highest standards, make sure everybody understands we maintain the high standards and understand that there's an extra challenge to do minority hiring, hiring of women in science. You just have to be better than other people. We're an extraordinarily attractive institution to be at, it's not a trade-off, it's a matter of extra hard effort.

Maroon: In terms of effort, I guess you have first-hand experience in at least two other places. How does the U of C stack up against Princeton, or Penn, or other places in terms of getting minority faculty?

Sonnenschein: It's very, very competitive. We have some of the most sought-after, most outstanding minority and women faculty. At all of these institutions it's a constant stretch. It's always a matter of being successful, but at the same time there are many other people making the offer, it's just tougher competition. You need a lot of energy, a lot of commitment, a lot of ingenuity. I'm committed to doing that very well.

Maroon: When you have to pay more to get a promising black, Hispanic, or woman, how does that affect the payscale of the department... Or are there actual differences?

Sonnenschein: I certainly have not looked systematically at the numbers at Chicago, but look, I'm an economist. Any time you're going to have a large number of schools trying to hire a distinguished African-American scholar, there's going to be the competition that will drive up the price—it's just the way it is, that's economics. If you value that accomplishment—if you think it's important for the institution, if you think it's important for students at the institution, and for other faculty—to make such appointments, then you just have to understand that comes along with what you're doing. It's as simple as that. It would be the same way if all of a sudden it was decided that international economics was especially hot stuff. If the students want to take it, and economics departments decide that more resources should be put into international economics at this time, what you will find is that there's competition for people in that area and salaries go up. Salaries in some disciplines are different from salaries in other disciplines, and there are many outstanding institutions which correctly understand that it's important to them to have a larger number of faculty in a variety of under-represented groups. There's a corollary to that, that people are sought after, the market gets tighter, and salaries go up. I haven't looked at it systematically for the U of C but I can sort of predict that.

In part two of this interview, President Sonnenschein will discuss fraternities, the Common Core, political correctness, and the First Amendment on campus.

Stone to take second in command

John Lee
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Geoffrey R. Stone, currently the Dean of the U of C Law School, has been named by President Hugo Sonnenschein to replace Edward Laumann as provost, effective January 1, 1994.

"I feel extraordinarily fortunate that we are able to have him as provost. He's been from every account an extraordinarily successful dean of the Law School," said Sonnenschein. "He's been regarded as a most effective leader."

As provost, the chief academic officer of the University after the president, Stone will assume responsibilities for academic appointments, programs, and budgetary priorities.

He expressed "great confidence" in the new administration and said "the prospect of working with President Sonnenschein was the deciding factor" in overcoming his initial reluctance to leave his position at the Law School.

Stone said he will focus on "teaching and faculty accessibility, interdisciplinary opportunities for faculty and students, and overall quality of life in the University."

As Sonnenschein's administration grows out of its infancy, said Stone, the concerns of deans will be one of the issues included in his new agenda. He plans to "help meet the academic mission of the University by enabling the deans to better meet their own institutional needs."

Widely acknowledged by the university community as an outstanding leader during his tenure at the Law School, Stone received his law degree from the U of C in 1971 and joined the faculty in 1973. He was appointed Dean of Law School in 1987.

He is currently co-author of the nation's leading constitutional law case book and editor of the *Supreme Court Review*.

Mary Becker, a professor at the Law School, said Stone's ability to "work with all kinds of people"

is one reason for his success.

"He has been a really good dean," she says, "and will make a really good provost."

In announcing Stone's appointment, President Sonnenschein expressed gratitude to Laumann for providing "continuity and leadership to the University during this period of transition."

His efforts also won praise from fellow administrators, especially from newly appointed associate provost Patricia Swanson, who says she "learned a lot in a short time from Ed."

The George Herbert Mead Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Sociology and the College and former Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences, Laumann now has the opportunity to return to his scholarly pursuits. He is currently in the process of publishing the findings of a widely-publicized sex study conducted at the U of C.

Laumann, who was appointed provost last year to serve during



MAROON / FILE PHOTO

Dean of the Law School
Geoffrey R. Stone

the transition of presidents, said a successful provost is simply "a matter of having a clear idea of what the University stands for."

He added that Stone's background in constitutional rights will enable Stone to better "respond to newer issues, such as those concerning women and minorities."

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You assessed the pros and cons

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Hybridism Classicism
Eclecticism Functionalism
Dogmatism Ergotism
Expressionism Post-Modernism
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Impressionism Atheism
Realism Altruism Asceticism
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Fatalism Feminism
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Land usage plan leaves community unsatisfied

Steve Ro
NEWS EDITOR

Local residents at a community hearing were still unsatisfied with the University's long awaited revisions to a proposal broadening the boundaries designated for special land usage.

The hearing, held last week in the auditorium of the Lutheran School of Theology on 55th Street, included members of the city planning commission, University officials, and local residents.

"[The University] had a series of

meetings with the community and city officials," said Jonathan Kleinbard, vice president of University News and Community Affairs. "We've made a number of changes in our proposal. It's been a very helpful process."

For the U of C to begin construction on its Center for Advanced Medicine (CAM), the city must give the University permission to build it as Institutional Planned Development, called PUD for Planned Unit Development. The CAM is proposed to be built on the lot bounded by 57th and 58th Streets and Cottage Grove and

Maryland Avenues.

PUD is a zoning tool which allows institutions to build freely on their land with only general guidelines. For example, the land slated for the CAM is permitted to be used for academic, medical, and housing purposes. The revised proposal would cut the University's PUD into 11 sub-areas, each with its own permitted land usages.

To add land to a PUD, such as the parcel slated for the CAM, the area must be adjacent to existing PUD property and owned by the University.

The proposed CAM is designed to provide less expensive and improved outpatient care and will replace old medical facilities. The U of C has already purchased the land to be used for its construction.

The city also requires the University to notify all residents living within 250 feet of the proposed PUD additions. Several town meetings, attended by residents, university and city officials, and the fourth and fifth ward aldermen, were scheduled throughout the summer to discuss the plan while hearing their grievances.

A revised proposal must finally be sent to the city's planning commission and then to the city council to be approved.

Since the University must go through this process for the CAM, it decided to add additional pieces of land to the PUD and "to do it all at once," said Kleinbard. Sixty-four parcels, almost all the University's land purchased since 1983, are now included in the proposal.

The town meetings have resulted in some revisions to the U of C's original proposal.

see PUD on page 15



Ann Sather's Swedish Restaurant on 57th Street has adapted its menu to attract a broader base of customers when student sales lag in the summer.

MAROON / FILE PHOTO

Students' return brings local business boom

Sumana Chatterjee
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

With nearly 10,000 students expected to descend on campus before the first day of classes October 4, Hyde Park businesses are preparing for the influx because their financial survival depends on students.

Rita Cohen, a hairdresser at Hair Ph.D. on 57th Street, adjusted her fiscal habits to accommodate the yearly exodus of student during the summer. "It's really rough. I have to save during winter just to make it through the summer," she says "I had [my first student] today and wanted to kiss her."

As the trickle of students becomes a stream, Hair Ph.D. owner John Rocco explains, "we can definitely tell when school starts up." In between customers' perm processing treatments and with barely a moment to spare, Rocco is overjoyed with the increased flow of business in the past few days. He eagerly anticipates job

interview season when his best customers, business and law school students, frequent the salon.

For the past seven summers, Rocco has witnessed the departure of students and with them, his profits. University-affiliated customers constitute approximately 60 percent of Rocco's clientele. "The summer has been dead," laments Rocco. "It is really hard when the whole school shuts down."

Much to the consternation of business owners, only a small number of students elect to study during the summer term or to work in the Chicago area—the majority leave Hyde Park. According to Cohen, "The whole street [57th] takes a beating."

A deteriorating financial climate forced Ed Tunney, owner of Ann Sather's on 57th Street, to drastically reinvent the Swedish restaurant in the past year and a half. "We were doomed to certain failure," he said, if they didn't rethink "the concept of

see BOOM on page 15

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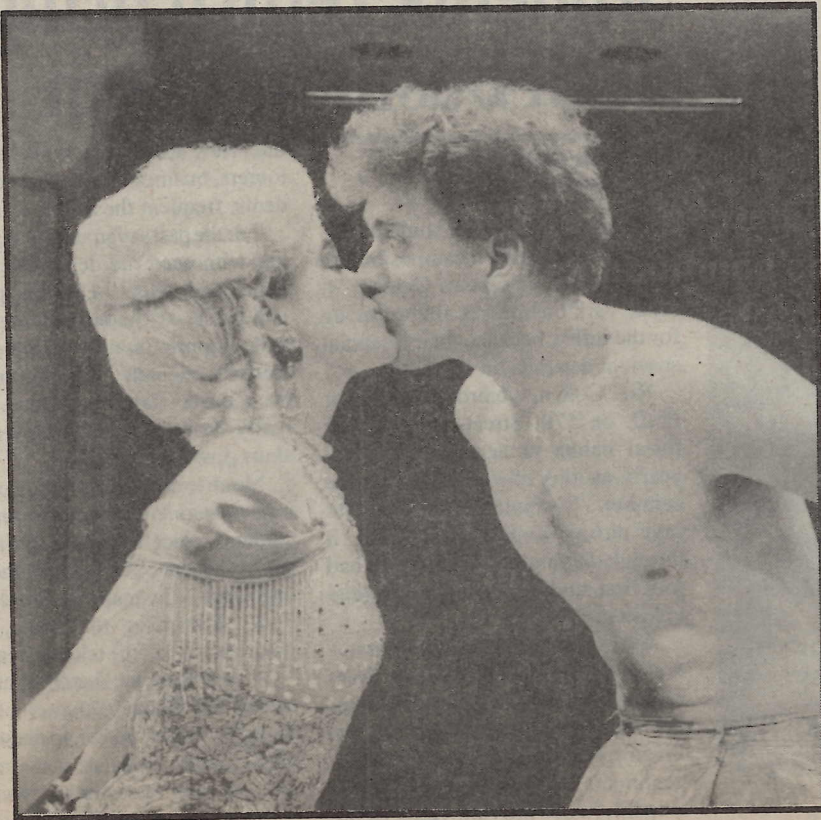
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Journals unlock secrets of Egypt's past

Steve Ro
NEWS EDITOR

Field records from a U of C archaeological expedition in Egypt over 60 years ago, thought to have been lost during World War II, were finally returned to the University's Oriental Institute, unlocking the secrets behind thousands of artifacts from the excavation site.

The records were the work of German archaeologist, Uvo Hölscher,

who led a team from the Oriental Institute from 1926 to 1932 to excavate the sacred grounds of Medinet Habu, so-called "City of the Dead," a complex of ancient temples and houses on the western bank of the Nile, across from what is now modern-day Luxor. He kept detailed records of the expedition's findings in a set of ten notebooks at the site.

The team excavated over 5,000 artifacts which were divided between the Oriental Institute and Egyptian

authorities. Three thousand artifacts went to Chicago; however, the records were brought back to Germany with Hölscher.

The records were then given to Rudolf Anthes, also a German hired by the U of C, to publish a volume about the artifacts. His manuscripts remained with the notebooks when the war began.

"Everybody assumed these records were lost in the bombing of Berlin," said Dr. Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum and an Egyptologist. "And as a result, the collection [of artifacts] hadn't been published because everyone thought the documentation was gone."

After the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and communications opened between the East and West, a museum in the former East Berlin informed the institute that it had held the records in archives during the war. Immediately, talks began on the fate of the records.

Teeter said, "The negotiations were complicated by the fact that there was not only the ten notebooks, but also a big stack of manuscripts. There was a question over the ownership of those manuscripts."

After three years, the museum finally agreed to turn over both the notebooks and the manuscripts to the institute. Last month, Teeter and others from the institute travelled to Berlin to collect the documents.

"This was really a tremendously big deal to suddenly find out these records still existed," she said. "It's records that'll be used by anybody who's going to be dealing with that collection . . . any Egyptologist, or historian that's interested."

According to Teeter, the use of the notebooks will be dictated by the Medinet Habu artifacts, of which 3,000 are currently archived in the institute. These are items from 1500



MAROON / DAVID RODNITZKY

Emily Teeter, assistant curator of the Oriental Institute

B.C. to 800 A.D. such as scarab seals, pottery, jewelry, tools, weapons, and statues including the largest known statue of King Tutankhamun standing 17' 3" tall.

The notes will be the major reference source for academics interested in the excavation because they will provide the precise location of where each object was found.

"If you have an artifact and you don't know where it's from, you really don't have a fraction of the info you can get from history books," said Teeter.

She also said the notes will allow academics to learn more about the life of the common Egyptians.

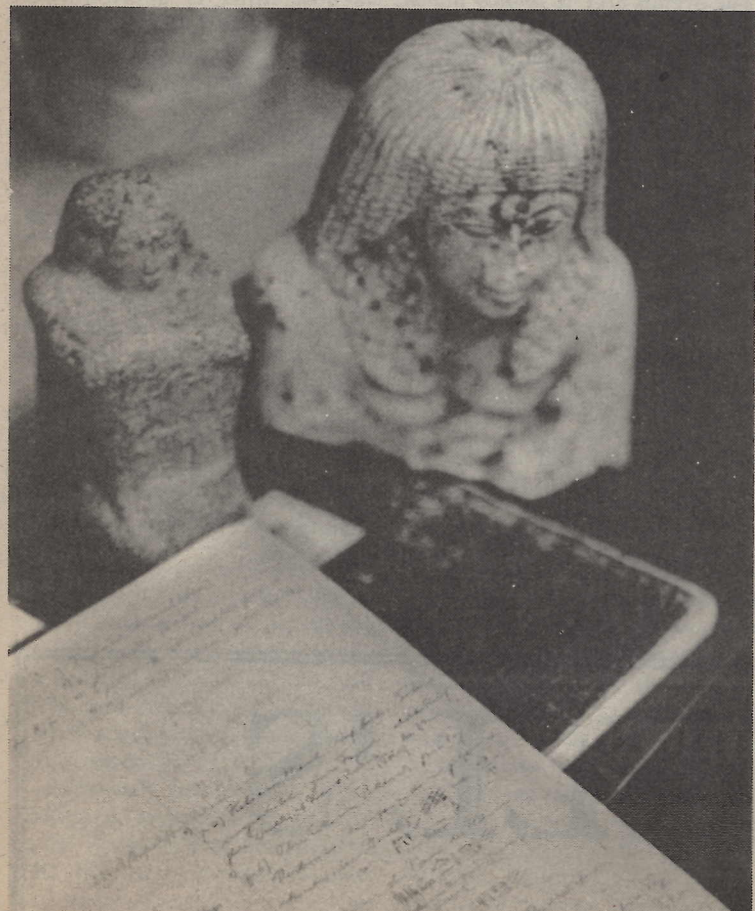
"Traditionally, people have been studying the objects from temples, which doesn't give much info of daily Egyptian life." With the notebooks, "we should be getting a lot of info

about daily life. There were a whole group of houses which were built along side the temples. A lot of material that we're studying is coming from these houses."

She added, "Another important thing about these records is that they list what objects were found with other objects. If you don't know the function of an object, you might get some clues."

Artifacts which may have been ancient erotica, votive beds made of baked clay, will also be better understood. Teeter and her colleagues learned that these beds were found with clay female figurines, suggesting their use for rituals relating to fertility.

Many of the Medinet Habu artifacts can be seen in displays at the Oriental Institute at 1155 E. 58th St. just west of the Rockefeller Chapel.



MAROON / DAVID RODNITZKY

One of ten Medinet Habu journals returned from the former East Germany.

BOOM, from page 13

the place."

After a "focus study group," a market-oriented research survey and roundtable discussion, Tunney revamped the menu, its price listings, and added an entirely new appetizer selection. To compensate for the annual exodus, Tunney tried to broaden its base of clients, catering to both the tastes of University students and community members. Ann Sather's now offers larger hamburgers, vegetarian selections, Cajun shrimp cocktails, and nachos—a far cry from Swedish meatballs.

Instead of seeing his business drop this summer, Tunney witnessed a 20 percent increase, mainly from neighborhood clientele. Despite the increase, business hours changed, closing at 3 p.m. instead of the previous 10 p.m. "It was an absolute conscious business decision," he says.

No longer "hung by the summer-school population," Tunney maintains students are still "substantial and important" customers. In the long run, Tunney recognizes that students may be patrons anywhere from four to six years, depending on their course of study. "The more asses on the seats, the better for me," he jokes.

Tae Kim, a third-year in the College who participated in the "focus study group" and is now a regular patron of Ann Sather's, says he believes the changes have benefited students. "There's more food for the dollar" than other restaurants in the area," says Kim.

Mr. G's manager Bill Ratcliffe easily admits to "being crazy about students because they increase business."

He can't afford not to look forward to the

students since the 53rd Street grocery store brings in between \$25,000 to \$30,000 of additional income per week with their return.

According to Ratcliffe, the store stocks up on yogurts, natural health food products, organic foods, peanut butter, ice creams and other student staples in anticipation of the return of University customers.

To accommodate customers, the store accepts student identification cards in lieu of an Illinois driver's license. Other concessions for students are being contemplated.

Woolworth's general manager K.H. Arima says the proximity of 55th Street to the University makes all the businesses dependent on students. He has ordered an additional 50 items intended for "student use," including rugs and plastic products for dormitory rooms.

Catering to student tastes, Bruce Wesley of Florsheim's Shoe Corral orders "rugged wear" walking shoes and brands such as Birkenstock and Timberland, "perennial college favorites." With the students at the University so close, he says, "we can't afford not to accommodate their needs."

John Frangias, owner of both Salonica Restaurant on 57th Street and Hyde Park Produce on 53rd Street, explains that the difference between summer and school-year business for restaurants is "like night and day."

"Many first-years want to explore the neighborhood, and that means the restaurants" says Frangias. While Salonica's catering and restaurant business fluctuates approximately 25 percent with the departure and arrival of students, Frangias noted his fresh produce market is hardly affected. Nonetheless, he adds, "every little thing helps."

PUD, from page 13

"Most people have a lot of misgivings or second thoughts," Kleinbard said. "That's why we've had these meetings."

The major concerns of residents neighboring the PUD include: future University development in the PUD; the use of residential property for non-residential offices during construction; and traffic and parking congestion caused by the proposed CAM.

As a safe guard for future PUD usage, the revised proposal states: "All future land uses must be approved by the Commissioner of Planning and Development." The University must also notify and meet with residents who would be affected by such land developments.

"They're the people who're going to bear the brunt of it," said Kleinbard at the hearing.

The proposal also stipulates that all the property converted for non-residential offices during the renovation of the Pritzker Children's Center will be converted to residential use for a minimum of five years upon completion of the CAM.

Kleinbard added that the zoning rules for the property allow the U of C to use it for non-residential purposes, but the University will still transfer the offices back to the Medical Center as soon as space is available after construction.

A traffic management plan (TMP) as well as 326 additional parking spaces were implemented in the proposal to remedy traffic and parking congestion. An additional 128 spaces will be created by 1996.

The TMP will be determined by ongoing

University studies of the traffic situation on campus. The U of C must comply to the plan and submit a bi-annual report describing its effectiveness to the city's commissioner of planning and development.

Fourth Ward Alderman Toni Preckwinkle, whose ward includes the Pritzker Children's Center, said she was satisfied with the additional parking spaces.

"The principle concern was that the University not add to the congestion and parking problems in west Hyde Park," she said. "I think the plan to provide 100 additional parking spaces [in her ward] will meet their concern."

Fifth Ward Alderman Lawrence S. Bloom said the U of C showed some sensitivity to the local residents' needs. However, he added, "the distinction to build on the sight was made without the community's approval." Bloom's ward includes the land set for the CAM.

He recently suggested revising the city's zoning ordinance to break the PUD into smaller units and vote on them separately.

He said last week's revisions to the U of C's PUD proposal were "reasonably satisfactory to the demands" of residents but did not acknowledge "whether it [PUD] should be built on at all."

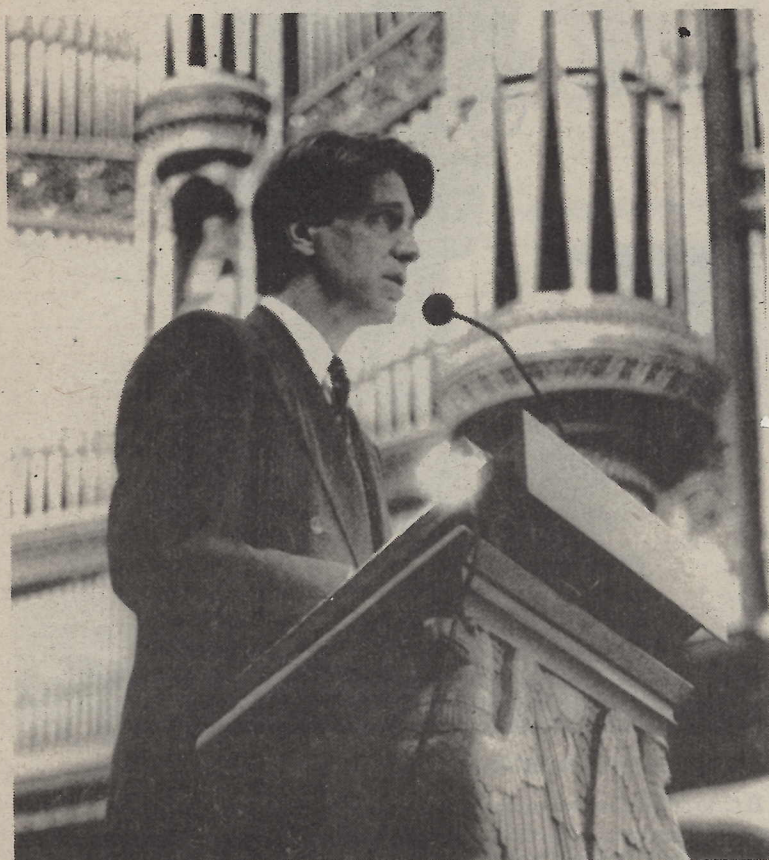
The University's original 186 acres of PUD were approved by the city years ago and has been expanded nine times since, the most recent being in 1983.

The revised proposal has yet to be approved. The hearing was officially recorded and will be presented to the city planning commission and the city council when the PUD proposal is finally voted on.

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Class of '97: "Very typical," says dean



Dean of Admissions Ted O'Neill speaks at the Class of 1997's Opening Convocation at Rockefeller Chapel.

Amy McGoldrick
NEWS EDITOR

According to Dean of College Admissions, Ted O'Neill, this year's entering class "is a very typically Chicago class—very smart and truly interested in taking up the challenge of this institution."

About 910 students are expected to enroll this year, approximately the same number as last year. However, in the last two years, the size of the entering class has increased—only 850 students enrolled in 1991—bringing the total College population to nearly 3,400.

Although 939 students have officially accepted the offer of admission, O'Neill estimates that over the summer the College loses approximately 30 students. This drop is attributed primarily to students who decide to defer their offer of admission or who decide to attend a different university.

This year, the percentage of African-American students has increased from four percent to five percent, although the percentage of Latino students has remained constant at four percent.

"We're very happy about the increase, but we want it to be more,"

said O'Neill, who has just hired two new people who will work primarily with minority students throughout the admissions process.

While the percentage of women in the College had been slowly increasing in the last seven years, this year the percentage of women dropped one percent, from 44 percent to 43 percent.

According to O'Neill, the standardized test scores for this year's class are higher than in previous years. The overall SAT is slightly higher, and the ACT went up one point—from 28 to 29. However, O'Neill said that he will have to analyze the numbers again when he knows exactly which students will be attending Chicago this year.

Approximately the same number of entering students were granted financial aid this year, although the average University grant has increased slightly.

Last year, 575 students received need-based financial aid, while this year 562 received it. The average university grant, which four years ago was only \$7,700, continued to increase from \$9,600 to \$9,700.

"The number [of students] who receive financial aid doesn't change very much from year to year—it var-

ies from 58 percent to 62 percent," said Alicia Reyes, Director of Financial Aid. "The class is roughly as needy as we anticipated it would be."

The number of students who are eligible for need-based loans, such as the Perkins or the subsidized Stafford loans, is 516. However, the pool of loan applicants has grown because of the new unsubsidized Stafford loan program, open to all approved applicants.

The total amount of money first-year students bring in from outside scholarships is approximately \$475,000 to \$500,000, not including programs such as the Pell Grant or Illinois Monetary Assistance Program.

According to Reyes, the economy has caused concern among parents who are unsure if they will be able to fund four years of their child's education.

"In the last three years, changes in the economy have changed family situations. There is concern about how to fund education," said Reyes. "Many people are afraid of the future. This is not different for the parents of our students."

However, she stressed, "the way in which we meet need hasn't changed. We still do what we always have done."

USN&WR ranks U of C 9th in nation

David Rodnitzky
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

For the second year in a row, the University of Chicago has been rated the ninth-best research university in the nation by *US News & World Report's* seventh annual college report.

Harvard University is ranked number one, the spot it has held for the last four years. The other schools in the top ten are: Princeton, Yale, MIT, Cal Tech, Stanford, Duke, Dartmouth, the U of C, and Cornell.

"I don't think rankings are possible," said Ted O'Neill, Dean of College Admissions, who disagrees with the process. "The only responsible thing is to provide better and better descriptions."

For the report, *US News* asks 2,655 college presidents, deans, and admissions directors to rank institutions based on student selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources, graduation rate, alumni satisfaction, and reputation. Reputation and student selectivity are the most important factors, each contributing 25% to a school's ranking.

"Rankings to me are sort of like a cloud in the sky," said Jonathan Kleinbard, vice president for University News and Community Affairs, "you can't do anything about them, but they're important because people look at them."

The U of C ranks seventh in reputation, 26th in student selectivity, second in faculty resources, eighth in financial resources, 23rd in graduation rate, and 11th in alumni satisfaction.

O'Neill believes that many of the people who are surveyed "simply pump their own college," and added that "we're much better than ninth, in some scale of real value."

In the Best National Liberal Arts Colleges category, Amherst College is ranked first, followed by Williams, Swarthmore, Wellesley, Pomona, Bowdoin, Haverford, Middlebury, Smith, and Wesleyan.

Two other Chicago schools are also recognized by the survey. According to the rankings, Northwestern is the 13th best national university, and Depaul is the sixth best regional university in the Midwest.

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Stash your money with student banking

John Lee
STAFF WRITER

While taking in the sights and sounds of new surroundings, incoming students are usually more concerned with finding new ways to spend money rather than on how to manage whatever funds are on hand. But, finding out about available banking options can help avoid a lot of hassles, particularly for those students coming from out of state (many places won't accept out-of-state checks).

First National Bank of Chicago

You've probably already seen the "Bank at School" stand from the First National Bank of Chicago in front of the bookstore. To open an account, all you need is ten dollars and a student ID or a letter of admission.

With the checking account, there is no minimum balance, you may write ten checks per month with no fee (if you write more than ten, there is a five dollar service fee plus a 50 cent charge per check). One bonus is that the first 50 checks ordered are free. Additional packs of 200 are \$9.95.

Another big plus is a free Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) card you can use almost immediately (usually a day or two after you open the account). The card is on the international Cirrus network, so you can use it almost anywhere. However, be warned that for each use of your ATM card at a non-First Chicago Cash Station, you will be assessed a fee of one dollar.

Fortunately, just last year, a First Chicago ATM machine was installed in the Walgreen's on the corner of 55th Street and Lake Park Avenue, and more recently, another was opened in the U of C Bookstore. You can't make deposits at this machine, but First Chicago charges no fee for

deposits made at other ATM machines.

Another student benefit from First Chicago is student credit card applications. With an interest rate of 15.9 percent, a First Chicago Visa or MasterCard is not a value stand-out, but they require no co-signer and charge no annual fee. Even for those with little or no credit history, initial credit limits are around \$1,000.

Citibank

Citibank offers three different student credit card applications. They all involve no minimum income, but income does play a role in determining your credit limit. For the Classic Visa or MasterCard, just send in a copy of your student ID or paid tuition bill with the application. To get a Choice Visa or MasterCard, you need a parent to co-sign.

Citibank also offers a Visa or MasterCard in conjunction with Ford, with a portion of your purchases credited toward buying a new Ford car. The interest rates for all three stand at 15.4 percent with a \$20 annual fee—but with all the competition for card holders, you can usually get the annual fee waived.

Harris Bank

Harris Bank (111 W. Monroe Ave.) offers what they call a Secure Credit Card. To get one of these, they ask that you make an investment of \$300-\$1000 in a certificate of deposit with whatever amount you invest as your credit limit.

As for checking, Harris Bank Basic Checking requires \$100 to open but requires no minimum balance thereafter. There is a five dollar service fee per month. The first six checks written per month are free; the second six cost 60 cents to write, and if you write more than 12 checks, there is a \$15 service fee.

LaSalle Talman

LaSalle Talman's Economy Checking has a \$100 minimum balance and charges five dollars a month as a service fee. The first ten checks written per month are free with a 50 cent charge per check for each check written thereafter. If you can keep a \$500 minimum balance, you qualify for LaSalle Talman's Regular Checking which has no check or ATM limitations.

Local Banking Alternatives

First Chicago and Citibank branch offices are sprinkled liberally throughout the city and suburbs, and there are plans of opening a new First Chicago branch in Woodlawn, but if you want to avoid having to leave Hyde Park to do your banking, there are a few banks within walking distance of campus.

University National Bank

University National Bank's (UB) Main Office is at 1354 E. 55th St., in addition to the limited services available at their "Bank Corner" on 55th Street and Lake Park Avenue. UB Economy Checking requires no minimum balance, but charges \$4.50 per month and 35 cents per check.

You also get an ATM card with this account, but you only get seven free transactions per month, with six of those required at one of their three machines (one at the main office, two on the corner of 55th Street and Lake Park Drive). There is a one dollar fee for each transaction thereafter.

Hyde Park Bank and Trust Co.

Hyde Park Bank and Trust Co. is located at 1525 E. 53rd St. They require only one dollar to open an account, but charge a \$60 annual fee. However, there are no ATM limitations or check fees, and you also get the first 200 checks for free.



MAROON / FILE PHOTO

University National Bank: one of many banking options.

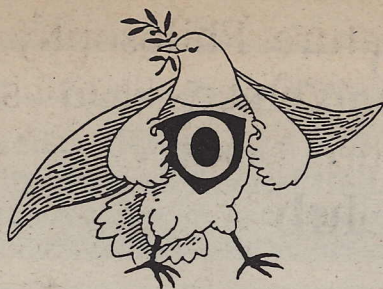
Cole-Taylor

If you're brave enough to go down to 63rd Street with your money, Cole-Taylor recently opened a branch at 824 E. 63rd St. You'll need \$100 to open one of their Budget Checking accounts, but there is no minimum balance requirement. There is a monthly charge of \$3.75 to write 15 checks for free; it costs a quarter for each check written thereafter. As for ATM privileges, you get unlimited usage of their own ATM

machines and six free transactions per month at other machines.

If you've got enough cash that you can earn a little interest, you may want to look into a NOW (interest-bearing checking) account or even a supplementary savings account, though with interest rates at a 25-year low (savings: 2.53 annual percentage yield (APY); NOW: 1.77 APY), you'll need a pretty hefty wad to earn an appreciable return.

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New Bio building lets research, training evolve

Amy McGoldrick
NEWS EDITOR

The new Biological Sciences Learning Center will open for classes October 4, revolutionizing teaching, learning, and research at the U of C.

"It is clearly one of the best facilities of its kind at any college or university," said Martin Feder, professor of Organismal Biology & Anatomy and former master of the Biological Sciences Collegiate Division, who played a role in the planning.

The Learning Center, which will be connected by a five-story glass atrium to the new Jules Knapp Medical Research Building, will house classrooms, teaching laboratories, lecture rooms, seminar spaces, and greenhouses.

The \$50.5 million complex, located on the north side of 57th Street between Drexel and Ellis Avenues, is the largest capital project of the University's five-year, \$500 million Campaign for the Next Century, which began in October 1991.

All levels of classes, including advanced degree, medical school, graduate and common core, will be taught in the learning center. Because of this mix, said Feder, the building will resemble a one-room schoolhouse.

"This phrase captures the essence

"We wanted the building to access a different kind of education."

—PROFESSOR MARTIN FEDER

of the building. It will break down the distinction between the stages of education," said Feder. "The facility represents the entire spectrum of education."

The building will also break down the distinction between education in lecture format and education in a lab, traditionally two separate studies. In addition, said Feder, when the Knapp Research Complex is finished in January, the complex will merge teaching and research.

The six-story Jules F. Knapp Medical Research Building will house laboratories and office space devoted to research in four major areas: molecular oncology, molecular neurobiology, molecular cardiology, and human genetics. In addition, the complex will house the Gwen Knapp Center for Lupus and Immunology Research.

The Learning Center will also offer the latest tools in educational technology. Created by John Kruper, the director of Biological Sciences Academic Computing, the Virtual Learning Center will be the electronic component of the one-room schoolhouse.

Funded by a \$3.5 million gift to the

University from the Sherman Fairchild Foundation, the Biological Sciences Virtual Learning Center will offer facilities for computer-simulated laboratory experiments, along with specialized interactive teaching laboratories.

"This will facilitate reconsideration of how teaching is done. We can't dictate to faculty that they must use computers," said Feder, "but we want to make things so attractive and so easy, that it is a natural avenue for growth."

The plans for the complex began in 1988 when discussions about building a new teaching facility were held. At that point, minimal teaching facilities were available to the biological sciences and many were in bad condition.

"We wanted to provide a high quality facility for biological education," he said. "We wanted the building to access a different kind of education. We wanted the building to be a physical manifestation of the education philosophy of the biological sciences."

The exterior of the facility, which uses buff-colored limestone in conjunction with gray tinted glass, was



MAROON / CHRIS DAWE

The Revolutionary Biological Sciences Learning Center.

designed to harmonize with the other buildings on campus.

The rooftop greenhouses and the profile of the atrium were designed to provide a glass Gothic silhouette to coordinate with the rooftop expressions of the older buildings of the University.

The prime architect was Lobel

Schlossman & Hackl, Inc. of Chicago, while the design architect was the Stubbins Associates, of Cambridge, Mass. The University architect was James Gimpel.

Feder hopes the buildings will be used for other functions, such as alumni events, academic meetings, and receptions.

Renovation a Smart move for art museum

David Rodnitzky
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

After a five-month renovation, in which the gallery space was redesigned and a new climate-control system was installed, the Smart Museum will re-open to the public October 5.

"What we've achieved is about 25 percent more wall space here," said

Richard A. Born, acting director of the Museum. "We are looking at about 40 works coming out, that either haven't been on the floor for up to a decade, or are new acquisitions."

According to Rachel Rosenberg, the museum's public information officer, the space redesigned is "more freer-flowing, but it's more focused."

Rosenberg added that descriptive labels have been placed next to each

work, putting each piece in an art-historical context and answering commonly asked questions about each work.

"People will be able to learn more about the objects as they are walking around," she said.

Before work could begin on the gallery, the collection had to be moved into storage, a process which took about a month. Rosenberg said, "You do it [move art] pretty slowly.

It went really well."

The museum used a hydraulic lift to transport heavy objects into the basement storage area, some of which weighed up to 1,000 pounds.

In addition to adding wall space and reorganizing the design of the gallery, a new climate-control system was installed. The previous system was installed when the museum first opened in 1974.

Rosenberg said the implementation of a new system was not urgent, but it will improve the museum. "It's top-of-the-line humidity control," she noted.

Two special exhibitions *The German Print Portfolio 1890-1930: Series for a Private Sphere* and *The Tradition and Influence of the German Woodcut*, will be on display beginning October 5.

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LET KNOWLEDGE GROW FROM MORE TO MORE

OCTOBER 20, 1993

2:00 P.M.

LIBERAL EDUCATION AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE

The role played by collegiate education in the growth of the University of Chicago
and the American research university

Panel: John Boyer, *Dean of the College*; Richard Storr, *York University, author of Harper's University*;
Roger L. Geiger, *Pennsylvania State University*; Donald Levine, *former Dean of the College*

Harper Library, Room 130, 1116 East 59th Street

TRANSPLANTATION: THE SECOND REVOLUTION

The state-of-the-art, practice, and ethical implications of transplantation

Panel: Dr. Jeffrey Bluestone, *pathology and immunology*; Dr. Jeffrey Leiden, *pathology and gene therapy*;
Dr. Mark Siegler, *medical ethics*; Dr. J. Richard Thistlewaite, *transplant surgery*

Kent Laboratory, Room 120, 1020-24 East 58th Street

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

The current paradigm of the evolution of the physical universe,
focusing on the role of Chicago cosmologists

Panel: Michael Turner, *cosmology*; Edward W. Kolb, *cosmology*;
Richard Kron, *cosmology*; Noel Swerdlow, *history of science*

Kersten Physics Teaching Center, Room 115, 5720 Ellis Avenue

3:30 P.M.

ALTRUISM AND EGOTISM

Whether rational self-interest explains human social behavior

Panel: Richard Epstein, *law*; Gary Becker, *economics and sociology*;
Jon Elster, *political science and philosophy*; Marshall Sahlins, *anthropology*

Swift Hall, Third Floor Lecture Hall, 1025-35 East 58th Street

MUSIC: THEORY AND PRACTICE

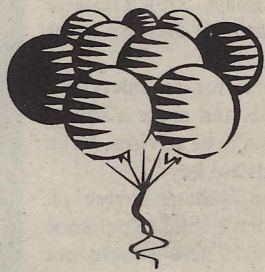
How theory and practice interact in the performance and study of music

Panel: Philip Gossett, *opera*; Ingrid Monson, *jazz and cultural theory*;
Charles Rosen, *classical instrumental music*; Shulamit Ran, *the contemporary composer and historical tradition*

Goodspeed Hall, 1010 East 59th Street

Persons with disabilities may request assistance in advance from Jennifer Shaw at (312) 702-3315.
For more information call the Office of Special Events at (312) 702-8370.

Students, faculty, staff, and their families are invited to a fun-filled celebration of the Presidential inauguration



LET PARTIES GROW FROM MORE TO MORE

OCTOBER 20, 1993

5:00 P.M.

MAXWELL STREET KLEZMER BAND

Step lightly along the Midway to this Chicago group's rollicking mixture of Eastern-European Jewish dance music and Dixieland jazz. *Under the big tent behind Ida Noyes Hall*

VON FREEMAN & FRIENDS

Swing into the new presidential era with a South Side jazz legend and his quartet. *Ida Noyes Hall, first floor library*

COUNTRY BAND WITH LINE DANCING INSTRUCTION

All ages can learn to dance to the sound of Western (Western U.S., that is) civilization. *Ida Noyes Hall, Cloister Club*

DOC FILMS CARTOON FESTIVAL

Stop in and enjoy classic Warner Bros. cartoons (Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Yosemite Sam, and friends) as well as short films by U of C students. *Ida Noyes Hall, Max Palevsky Cinema*

7:00 P.M.

FIREWORKS

Display over the Midway with carillon accompaniment

7:30 P.M.

MAXWELL STREET KLEZMER BAND

Continues under the big tent behind Ida Noyes Hall

GALAXY OF MAILBOX WHORES

Help this College student rock group shake Ida's bookshelves. Sponsored by Council on University Programming and Major Activities Board. *Ida Noyes Hall, first floor library*

LILACS

U of C alumni put their musical knowledge to work in this Chicago area rock band. *Ida Noyes Hall, first floor library*

KARAOKE SINGING

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COUNTRY BAND WITH LINE DANCING INSTRUCTION

Continues in Ida Noyes Hall, Cloister Club

DOC FILMS CARTOON FESTIVAL

Continues in Ida Noyes Hall, Max Palevsky Cinema

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Work-study provides jobs

Students, employers benefit from federal program

Sumana Chatterjee
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

As the cost of attending the U of C soars, students are seeking ways to meet their expenses. One popular method is the work-study program available to an estimated 1,500 students who, based on their financial need, are awarded federally funded grants by the financial aid office.

The office determines eligibility for work-study based on parental contribution, student earnings and grant and loan possibilities. Students awarded work-study grants must pick up forms to verify their status to future employers.

According to Stacia Olivetti, Student Employment Coordinator, these forms, known as "blue forms," are available in the North Lounge during Orientation Week, and in the Career and Placement Services (CAPS) office afterward. Once the student has been offered a position and accepts it, these forms must be signed by the employer and returned to CAPS. Olivetti stresses that all forms must be completed by November 19.

Each year, CAPS maintains note-

books of job listings, specified by area of interest. Jobs range from clerical positions in offices to research positions in laboratories. Each listing is accompanied by a job description, qualifications desired, and number of hours required. "Students can expect anywhere from \$5 to \$15 an hour depending on their experience and the position," says Olivetti.

For many employers, work-study students are more attractive employees than those seeking part-time positions. The federal government mandates that employers meet only 45 percent of a work-study salary while it provides the remaining 55 percent.

"The jobs are out there for the taking," says Olivetti. "Employers want [work-study students], need [them] right now." Last year of the 988 jobs listed, 876 were filled by work-study students, most during the first two weeks of school.

"Employers are not waiting around," she cautions. "The minute they find someone, they'll hire." She implores students to "get on the ball. If you snooze, you lose."

Olivetti encourages students to think about securing jobs related to

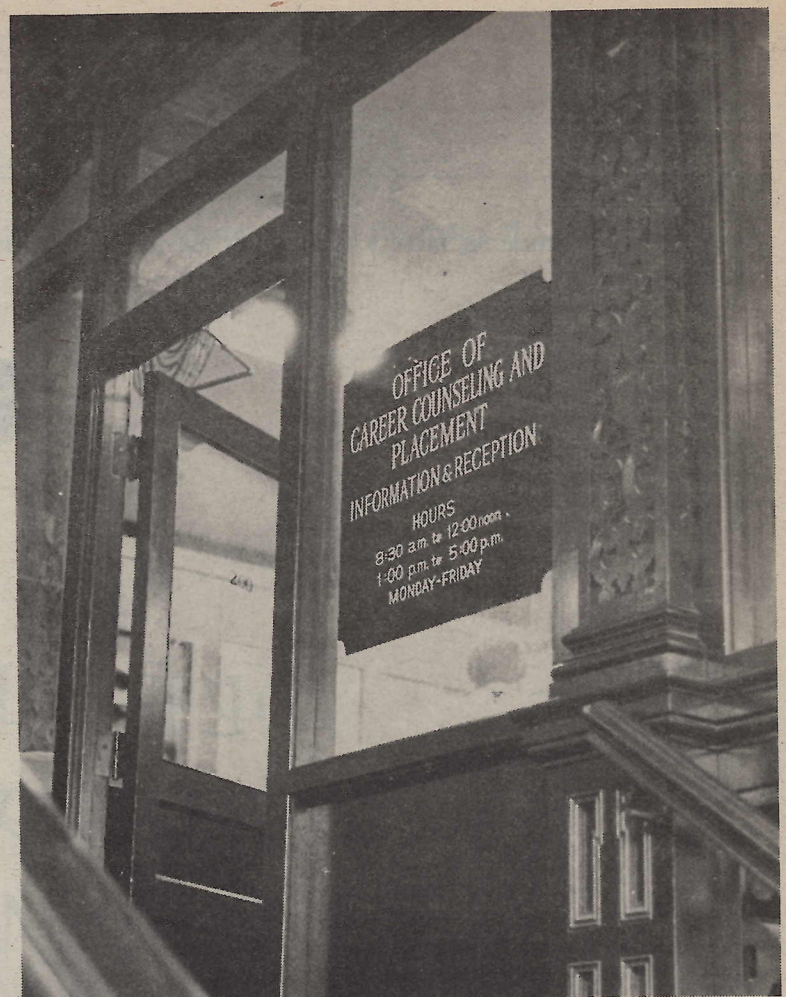
their degrees or areas of interest. "If you've got to work, you've got to work—it does not matter where. But if possible, [find a job] towards degree or career goals.... It's a résumé building opportunity and it's great for networking."

"Be prepared for an interview, talk about skills and make a strong first impression," she advises. "The first 30 seconds are key."

When some students arrive on campus, they have little experience and no résumé. These should not deter them from seeking employment, says Diane Ryan, assistant for Library Placement. The University's Library is the single largest student employer on campus.

Ryan stresses that students must emphasize their skills and qualifications, whether gained from volunteer experiences or actual employment because employers seek "people who can be used as a resource."

Offering advice that applies to first-time as well as seasoned job hunters, Ryan says an application or résumé is "anything you want to make of it. If there's something you want to present, then you should make the best of it."



MAROON / FILE PHOTO

The CAPS office, located in the Reynolds Club, assists work-study students in finding jobs

Latino film festival on campus? ¡Sí!

David Rodnitzky
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

As part of the Ninth Chicago Latino Film Festival, DOC Films and the Film Studies Center, in conjunction with the Center for Latin American Studies, will show four Latino films October 2-3.

DOC, (Max Palevsky Cinema in Ida Noyes Hall) will present *Terra*

Fria (Cold Land) October 2 at 7 p.m., and *Archipiélago* (Archipelago) at 9 p.m. On October 3, the Film Studies Center (third floor of Cobb Hall) will show *Crónicas Ginecológicas* (Gynecological Chronicles) at 7 p.m., and *No Sé Por Que Te Quiero Tanto* (Cannot Stop Loving You) at 9 p.m.

Admission is \$6, \$4 for students, senior citizens and the disabled, and \$3 for Chicago Latino Cinema mem-

bers. Admission at the Film Studies Center includes both films. Festival passes are available for \$60, \$40 for members, and can be purchased by calling 431-1330. All of the films are presented in their original languages, with English subtitles.

This is the second year in a row that both DOC and the Film Studies Center have participated in the festival.

"We are very happy that the Chicago Latino Cinema continues to choose us as a venue for the Chicago Latino Film Festival," said Aram Shumavon, Chair of DOC. "We are proud to be a part of such a great festival."

Shumavon said he was interested most in *Archipiélago* and *Crónicas Ginecológicas*. Of *Archipiélago*, Shumavon said, "it's about an architect who is the sole survivor of a police raid on a student union. He then begins to have these really sur-

real nightmares." He called *Crónicas Ginecológicas*. "a weird archival piece."

The festival began September 24, and will run until October 7. There will be 25 feature films shown from 13 countries. In addition, several short film programs and video programs will also be presented. The U of C is one of 11 Midwestern locations for the festival.

For further information about the festival, call 702-8575 or 702-8596 on campus, or call 431-1330.

CAMPUS COMPUTER STORES

Who We Are.

The Campus Computer Stores is a University of Chicago department whose parent organization is University of Chicago Computing Organizations (UCCO). UCCO is the University department responsible for setting the University's academic computing mission. Our store is located on the third floor of the bookstore building and is open 8:30-4:30 Monday thru Friday. We will also be open Saturday, Oct. 2 and Saturday, Oct. 9.



What We Do.

The Campus Computer Stores sells microcomputers (Apple, Dell, and IBM), workstations (Sun and Silicon Graphics), peripherals (Hewlett-Packard and others) and software (Microsoft, Claris, Lotus, Systat, Minitab, Aldus, Adobe & others). We have demonstration computers and software to "test drive." We provide authorized service for Apple, IBM, and NeXT as well as service for most compatibles. We also have a post sales technical support line. We are open to suggestions about the products and services we offer.

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Neighborhood nightlife offers students after-class enjoyment

David Rodnitzky
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Night life in Hyde Park? Yes, it does exist, although the ratio of bars to patrons does not exactly promote free market competition.

In the 1950s, the U of C purchased and subsequently demolished several bars in the formerly thriving 55th Street area. Today, all that remains is Jimmy's Woodlawn Tap, a kidney dialysis center, and a dry cleaners.

Nonetheless, a few bars have managed to survive, and there's almost always a fraternity or apartment party happening on a weekend night.

Be advised that Hyde Park bars are schizophrenic about carding; but only on the weekends are bouncers omnipresent.

The House of Tiki (Cornell Avenue and 53rd Street)

A large, colorful, outdoor neon sign and a warm, cramped, Polynesian atmosphere welcomes students and members of the community alike to Tiki, a bar which stays open until 4 a.m. on weekends. Tiki offers a selection of tropical drinks, in addition to standard bar offerings, as well as an ample food selection.

Jimmy's Woodlawn Tap (Woodlawn Avenue and 55th Street)

Rumor has it that this is the "most intellectual bar in the world." Compelling evidence for this claim can be found behind the bar—Jimmy's has

a complete Encyclopedia to settle bar bets.

Jimmy's proximity to campus, and its longevity (since 1948) makes it a traditional hangout for anyone remotely related to the U of C—from undergraduates to administrators to alumni—on weekends, it's difficult to find a table. There's never a cover, food is available, and the bar closes at 2 a.m. every night.

The Cove (South Shore Drive and 55th Street)

Conveniently located between Broadview and the Shoreland, the Cove is a small bar that has a small, albeit loyal, following of U of C students. The Cove is brighter inside than Jimmy's or Tiki, enabling patrons to actually see each other—perhaps that's why U of C students don't flock here.

The Pub (basement of Ida Noyes Hall)

The only bar owned and operated by the U of C, in a U of C building, for members of the U of C community. An annual membership to the pub, which waives the normal one dollar cover, is five dollars for students. The Pub has a comfortable atmosphere with great food, pool, and television. No hard liquor is served, but the Pub has several imported beers on tap, and literally hundreds of brands of bottled beer. Thursday night is traditionally B-school night. You must be 21 to get a pub pass; the University checks all the names of pub patrons to make sure they are legal, and disciplines all those that aren't.

Fraternity parties

There's great debate on campus about the merits of fraternity parties; some describe them as drunken, cliquey, scam-fests; others claim that fraternity parties offer U of C students the only glimpse of real collegiate life.

Both sides can probably agree that admission is cheap (usually \$3) and there is plenty of beer once inside. Look for signs hung from the upper-floor windows announcing a coming party, and make sure to check that the bash is not invite-only.

Apartment/Dorm parties

Generalizing about apartment parties is impossible; I've seen parties where 15 people showed up and played trivial pursuit, and others where two kegs were guzzled in under two hours, and someone smashed a hole in the wall with his fist.

Unless you know the host, and the people with which he/she associates, expect the unexpected. Some parties have guest-lists, others charge a cover, and others keep the front door open for any passing stranger. Last year's Lollapalivingroom parties (three or four local bands, lots of people and beer) were the most popular parties of the year.

Dorm parties largely depend on how liberal the RA and Resident Heads are; some routinely look the other way, others issue eviction notices. The U of C (as is now apparent to most new students) does not have behemoth dorm rooms, or sound-proof walls, so house parties are often cramped and can be heard from the other end of campus.



MAROON / FILE PHOTO

Jimmy's Woodlawn Tap on 55th Street: a Hyde Park institution since 1948.

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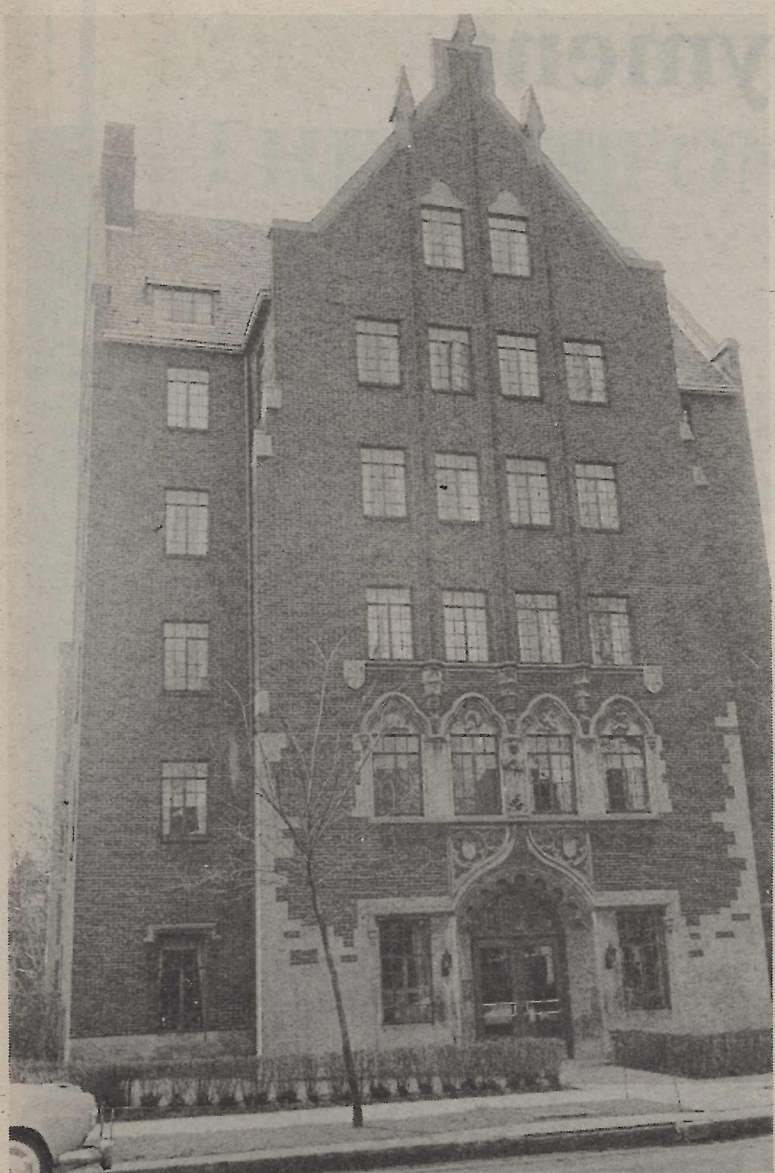
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Housing changes to affect all students



MAROON / FILE PHOTO

Blackstone is one of the residence halls where phone numbers have been converted from a 702 prefix to a 753 prefix. Woodward Court, Burton-Judson Courts, and the Shoreland are also affected by the change.

Amy McGoldrick
NEWS EDITOR

One of the many changes in the housing system this year is the enactment of a new smoking policy created by the Inter-House Council (IHC), the representative body of the 37 College houses.

According to the new policy, "within the first two weeks of fall quarter, each house is to hold a secret ballot vote of at least 2/3 of the residents of the house to determine whether or not smoking will be allowed in any or all of the public areas of the house."

Before the vote, smoking in a house's public area will be decided according to the policies established last year. In the areas not directly included in a house, such as a laundry room, computer room, the decision is left to representatives from each house in the hall council, with the consultation of the resident master.

The only exception to the policy is students with medical problems related to second-hand smoke; they will take priority over the house decision. The resident heads, along with the director of housing, will review such a situation if it occurs.

In the past, residence halls had no formal policy on smoking. According to director of Housing Cheryl Gutman, this has created problems for both students and the housing staff.

"The issue was sometimes addressed and sometimes not. Sometimes if a certain practice was in place, it was repeated," said Gutman. "Sometimes the house council would vote and in other houses it was decided by basically the staff carrying over whatever practice worked best. It was a kind of potpourri."

The new policy, she added, will require houses to address the issue in an organized way.

In addition, individual rooms will now be specifically designated as smoking or non-smoking. The status cannot be changed until all residents of that room petition to have it changed.

"This is a real source of conflict between roommates," said Gutman. "It's helpful to get it all settled at the start."

Inter-House Council

The IHC, which created the new smoking policy, will be led this year by Sherry Yerkey. Bob Williams will be treasurer, and Frances Lai will be secretary. The president of Housing Activities Resource Council (HARC), an organization which grants money to multi-house activities, will be led by Florian Gahbaur, who will also serve as IHC vice president.

Although the IHC has not yet decided next year's agenda, it will continue to address such issues as campus security, the structure of the food service plan, and other pertinent issues. It will also be concerned with monitoring the smoking policy.

Personnel

There are several personnel changes in the housing staff. These include nine new resident heads and a new assistant housing director, Richard Mason.

Mason will work directly with the staff at Woodward Court, Burton-Judson, and Blackstone, the food service committees, and will oversee the Shoreland-Broadview bus contract.

"It is great to have so many new people. They are all full of energy

and excitement. They are all really good people," said Gutman.

Facilities and Phone Numbers

The structural changes to the residence halls include adding a handicap-accessible bathroom to Lower Rickert in Woodward Court, recarpeting Snell and the Burton-Judson dining hall, and a new emergency lighting system to Burton-Judson.

Also, all the phone numbers in Woodward Court, Burton Judson, Blackstone, and the Shoreland have been changed from 702 prefixes to 753 prefixes. Students can access these numbers from campus phones by dialing three and then the last four digits of the number.

Eventually, all of the dorms will be converted to 753 numbers since Illinois Bell is running out of 702 numbers.

Bus Routes

The University has contracted a new bus company, Laidlaw, to run the Shoreland/Broadview bus service.

A Max Mason shuttle bus service is also planned for December to April. It will run from Max Mason to the quads during the day.

In addition, the Shoreland/Broadview bus will no longer stop at the northwest corner of 55th Street and University Avenue. Instead, it will go past 55th Street and University Avenue, turn on Greenwood Avenue, go around Henry Crown, and then stop on the southwest side of the intersection. Although Gutman anticipates complaints from students because the route will be four minutes longer, she said the changes will make the route safer.

International House Film Society

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FROM 9 A.M. TO 3 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

U of C Dialysis Center reopens after deaths

Amy McGoldrick
NEWS EDITOR

The U of C dialysis center on 55th Street reopened this month following a federal investigation into the deaths of three kidney dialysis patients July 16.

"We have received a clean bill of health," said Susan Philips, vice president of the U of C Hospitals.

Findings in the investigation indicated that the deaths were caused by the failure of a water purification system. A new system is now functioning, and according to Philips, there have been no further problems.

"We have talked to every patient. No one has refused treatment at the center," said Philips. "We have been very open with everyone, explaining everything as it went along. I think everyone feels well-informed."

After examining blood and water samples and following a close examination of the entire dialysis process at the U of C dialysis center, the investigators, working in conjunction with experts from the Centers for Disease Control and the Illinois Department of Public Health, discovered that there were high levels of fluoride in the water used in the process.

The victims were Beulah Wynn, 56, of the 1400 block of East 69th St.; Ardelle Bell, 78, of

the 6200 block of South King Dr., and Mattie Lee, 80, of the 7200 block of South Euclid Ave.

In addition, six patients suffered allergic reactions after undergoing the dialysis process with the contaminated water, were admitted to the U of C Hospitals for observation and were subsequently released.

Fluoride is normally added to tap water to prevent tooth decay. But because dialysis patients are exposed to a tremendously high circulation of water in the dialysis process, the fluoride must be filtered out. Patients can accumulate harmful amounts of fluoride if water is left untreated.

The victims of the ineffective fluoride, Philips said, were especially susceptible to the fluoride poisoning not only because of the dialysis process, but also because of their overall medical condition. All three victims suffered from advanced heart disease as well as from kidney disease.

While the dialysis center was closed, patients were treated at other sites connected with the hospital. According to Philips, the investigation will continue.

"We will continue to look at the science of this," said Philips.

There have been no lawsuits or criminal charges filed against the hospital.

Hyde Park youths die in summer shootings

Steve Ro
NEWS EDITOR

Two Hyde Park-Kenwood youths were killed late last month in separate gang-related shootings, increasing the number of homicides in the community this year to three.

The Chicago Police have arrested two suspects for the crimes. Both were arraigned earlier this month and charged with first-degree murder.

"The one from Drexel was a juvenile and will automatically go through the adult process," said Bob Richards of the Southeast Chicago Commission, adding that "both offenders were self-admitted gang members."

The first fatal shooting occurred in broad daylight August 23 at 1:45 p.m. in the 4800 block of S. Drexel Ave. According to witnesses, three youths aged 16-17 approached the victim, Lorenzo Allen, 20, who was riding a bicycle one block from his home.

One of them shot him in the back and Allen was pronounced dead at Cook County Hospital.

Police surmise that the killing was in retaliation for an incident occurring between the killer and the victim a week earlier at a community festival.

But according to Richards, the shooting was a case of mistaken identity. "The victim was mistaken for a rival gang member of the individual that shot him," he said.

The second homicide occurred August 25 at 4:24 p.m. in the 5300 block of S. Maryland Ave. According to police reports, Jeremiah Jones and his friend Jamaal Armstrong were being chased by two armed offenders who fired two shots at them. The gunman, David Staples, 26, of S. Halsted Street and his accomplice jumped into a white van and were chased by witnesses to 55th Street and Prairie Avenue. The van was a stolen vehicle.

Both teens were hit. Jones was fatally shot and died at Cook County Hospital; Armstrong was wounded in the foot.

Police say that the shooting may have been related to gang activities.

HIT AND RUN, from page 7

ered other than a minor loss of hearing in his left ear and headaches.

"I was kind of surprised that I wasn't taken to the University Hospital," he said. "But I was told that the University Hospital didn't have a trauma center. That's why they didn't take me there."

Witnesses said the suspect was a black male driving a late-1970s tan-yellow Buick Regal.

PIGEON DROP, from page 7

July 2, and a woman was persuaded to withdraw \$500 July 13.

Richards said law enforcement officials have reason to believe two of the cases were the work of the same offenders.

"The description from the July 13 con fits exactly the description of the first one," he said.

According to Rudolph Nimocks, director of

The automobile had a corroded finish with white spots and a cracked windshield resulting from the hit.

"The Chicago Police said they haven't had any leads in [the case], but . . . they didn't talk to me about the case" said Lee. "They haven't done anything whatsoever."

He added that the police were unaware that the windshield of the car was cracked and therefore did not check local body shops to see if a car fitting the description was taken in to be fixed.

the University Police Department, the cases have been assigned to Area One detectives, and they have "some sort of evidence to catch the thieves."

The suspects are described as: a white female in her thirties or forties, and a black female in her thirties or forties.

Richards emphasized that the con-artists are smooth-talking professionals and have already taken the money of several students.

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News meetings
Sunday and Wednesday,
7:00 p.m. INH 303



Covering events from
Wednesday, September
29, to Thursday,
October 7

Submissions for the
Calendar should be sent to:
Calendar Editor
The Chicago Maroon
1212 East 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

WEDNESDAY

Events

The Regenstein Library will have orientation tours for new students at 9, 10, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Meet in the main lobby. The Crerar, D'Angelo and Harper Libraries will also give tours; call Diane M. Ryan at 702-0628 for details.

The Student Committee on Computing Issues presents "Netgeeks are People, Too!", a presentation on intermediate and advanced resources at the U of C. 11 a.m. in Harper 406.

THURSDAY

Events

The Student Committee on Computing Issues presents "We Don't Need No Stinking Macs!", a presentation on DOS-platform computing. 10:30 a.m. in Usite.

FRIDAY

Events

The Regenstein Library will have orientation tours for new students at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Minority Student Orientation Dinner: a Caribbean dinner followed by a panel discussion for all incoming African-American, Native American and Hispanic students. Sponsored by the Coordinating Council for Minority Issues. 5:30 to 7 p.m., Ida Noyes Library.

Movies

Law School Films presents *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, at 7:30 p.m. *Some Like It Hot*, at 9:45 p.m. Free admission.

Theater

Improvisational comedy with SHELLA is tonight and every Wednesday evening at Jimmy's Woodlawn Tap from 9-10 p.m. Audience participation may be rewarded with a free pitcher of beer. Admission is free. Call Derek Hartman at 667-FRET or Edmund O'Brien at 324-7408 for details.

SATURDAY

Events

Sixth Annual Graduate School Fair in Science and Engineering, featuring over 150 faculty representatives from top research universities across the country. All day, Argonne National Laboratory. Morning presentations begin at 9 a.m., facility tours at 10 a.m.

SUNDAY

Events

Student Activities Night will be held at Ida Noyes Hall from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Representatives from more than 140 student groups will be there to present and explain their activities. New students are encouraged to attend.

Exhibits

New York artist Robin Winters will present

a survey of portrait work from the past ten years through November 7 from 12 to 6 p.m., at The Renaissance Society. Interviews and discussions will be held.

MONDAY

Lectures

Professor William McMullen on "Statistics and Dynamics of Layered Polymer Fluids" at 4 p.m., Kent 120.

TUESDAY

Events

The Regenstein Library will have orientation tours for new students at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Events

The Regenstein Library will have orientation tours for new students at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Movies

Law School Films presents *Henry V* at 8 p.m. Admission is \$2.50.

THURSDAY

Movies

Law School Films presents *You Can't Take it with You* at 8 p.m. Admission is \$2.50.



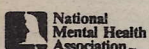
Mental illness has warning signs, too.

Withdrawal from social activities. Excessive anger. These could be the first warning signs of a mental illness. Unfortunately, most of us don't recognize the signs. Which is tragic. Because mental illness can be treated. In fact, 2 out of 3 people who get help, get better.

For a free booklet about mental illness and its warning signs, write to or call:

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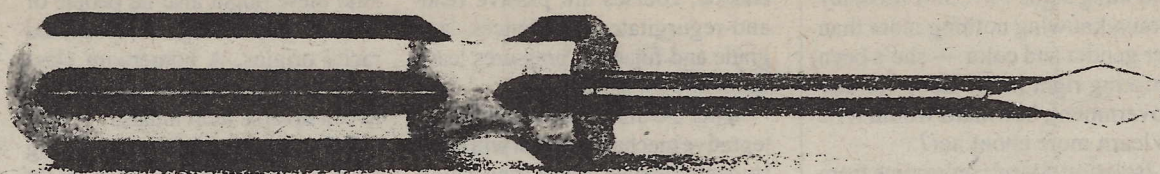
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6:30 & 8:00 am, 5:30 pm

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Saturday: 5:30 pm
Sundays: 8:00 & 10:00 am
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Reconciliation
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8:00 AM Eucharist
9:15 AM Christian Formation
10:30 AM Eucharist
at the
Church of St. Paul & the Redeemer
50th St. & Dorchester Ave.
Phone: 624-3185

Sunday Evenings

5:30 PM Eucharist
followed by supper
at Brent House
5540 S. Woodlawn Ave.
Phone: 947-8744

Thursdays

Noon Eucharist
in Bond Chapel
6:00 PM Open House
Dinner & Conversation
at Brent House
5540 S. Woodlawn Ave.
Phone: 947-8744

Additional services & programs are offered throughout the year; for more information call the numbers above and ask to receive our monthly newsletters with complete listings & schedules

VIEWPOINTS

CHRIS DAHLEN'S NAKED CITY

Don't Listen to Anybody

It's hard to know what advice to give new students. The first advice that comes to mind is not to date anyone while you're here; all the women are nuts, and not only are the men garbage but they've only got one thing on their minds, and most of the time it's not sex. This is critical advice, although another more important point is not to believe too strongly anything people tell you about Chicago.

The city of Chicago's important to me. I came to the U o' C because it's an urban university. Part of the reason for this is that I spent my childhood living in the woods and watching television. Most of what I saw were cartoons and warped live action shows, like the *Brady Bunch*, *60 Minutes*, or twisted romantic comedy flicks. As I enter adulthood, everything I see that works like the real world and doesn't have a plot seems pretty interesting.



But seeing the real world from Hyde Park is as bad as watching it on television, and more importantly, living here won't help you understand the city of Chicago. Hyde Park is only eight miles south of the center of town, but for all the contact we have with the city we may as well be in Wisconsin — with natural barriers on two sides and dangerous neighborhoods on the other two, it's easy not to leave. This is important because people will tell you things about the city, and if you don't know better you'll believe them. Most of the people who tell you about crime on the South Side haven't spent enough time off campus to meet someone peddling cologne on the street, let alone get mugged. The people who've had it drummed into them that 63rd Street is only a mark above Beirut, have never been there — they're afraid if they cross 60th street they'll be approached by a rapist holding a sign that says, "You have entered the degenerated zone." Most of the time this just isn't real.

(Many people also don't know that the West Side is on the average worse than the South — or why either area is bad to begin with.)

One way to get the wrong perspective on Chicago is to read *The Chicago Tribune*. Of course, it's still a good idea to get a newspaper while you're here — especially a local one; I know too many people, including department heads and institute directors, who only subscribe to the *New York Times*. They don't know what's happening in

their own backyard, but they can tell you about every lingerie sale, Broadway show and parade in New York. But the most popular city newspaper on campus is the *Trib*, which is only good if you take it with a grain of salt.

The *Tribune* used to bill itself as "The World's Greatest Newspaper." It's not. There are several things wrong with it, but the criticism that matters here is that it's a paper for the suburbs. It covers only two kinds of city news: the collapse of the school system, and horrific crime stories. They love a sick crime story. Most of them go in the Chicagoland section, but the *Trib* carried a story once about two lesbian teenagers who murdered a third by burning her to death — and ran it on the front of the entertainment section, next to a movie review. I'm far from being an advocate of fanatically balanced journalism, but if you spend four years reading about heroin-addled welfare mothers offering their daughters for sex in return for fifty bucks and Bo Jackson sneakers, you should keep in mind that you're getting a warped view of our city's people.

Crime is not the only thing you won't understand without opening your mind. Vegetarians who survive off of the Div School Coffee Shop don't know the simple pleasures of Harold's Chicken, let alone Vienna Beef products. And politics are worse: a Democratic organization on campus put posters up for a Clinton rally last year and misspelled Daley Plaza as "Daily"; in a city that's been Democrat for sixty-two years, they don't know the history of their own party's leaders. Many people here voted and hung signs for Carol Moseley Braun knowing nothing more than her gender and color — she's been working right in the Loop for city government, how hard would it be to learn more about her?

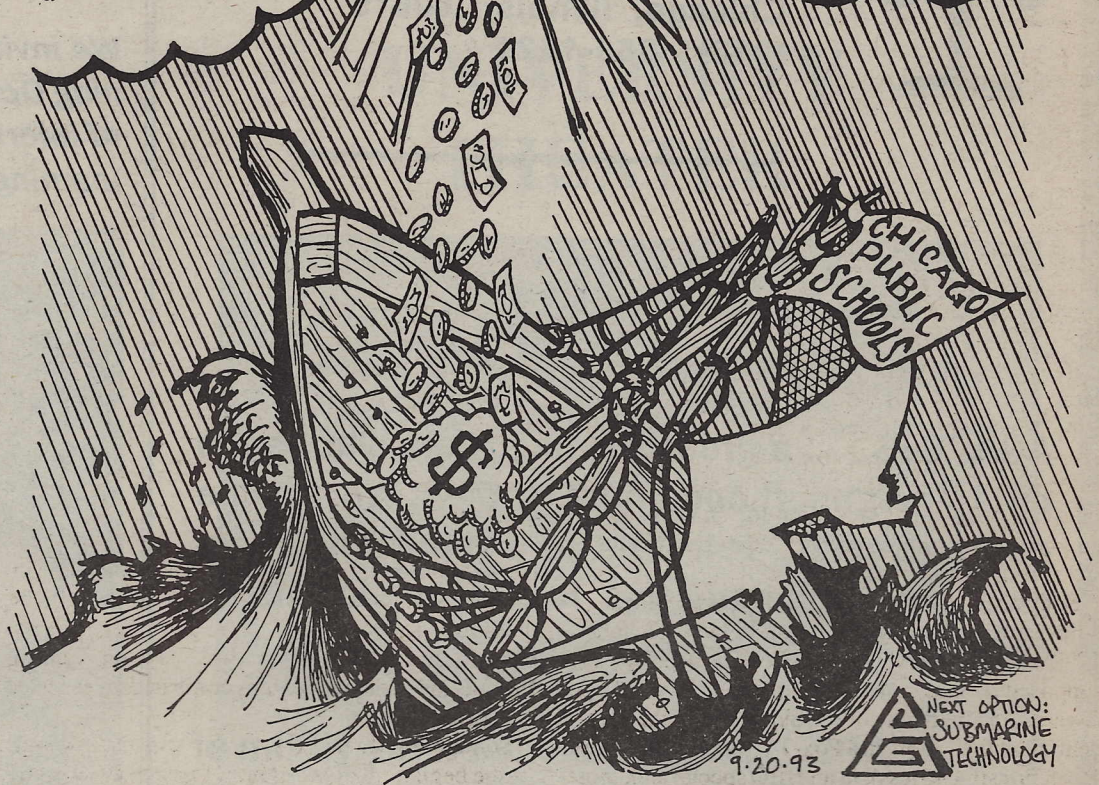
Isolation doesn't only come from spending all day in the library or never leaving your dorm room. It comes from spending every day in a city of millions and not paying attention to life more than a mile from the center of campus. Isolation keeps the U o' C and its alumni from playing a strong role in Chicago, even though it's the best university in the city. It also produces students who spend years here and don't even know what the place is like. You can learn more in an afternoon in Wicker Park or Uptown than you can from a year of NatSci (not that this says much).

My advice is to listen to what people tell you, but only take it for what it's worth. When you get a chance, take the bus downtown and to the north side. Spend at least one weekend in your career getting a personal perspective on what this city is.

One last word: if you still think you should read the *New York Times* for world or national news, get *The Economist* instead. It's about as relevant to the midwest, it gives better press to the U o' C, and the jokes are funnier.

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ALPO, NO?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bring Homeroom Classes into Higher Education

To the Editor:

In recent years universities have grown larger, more complex, and more impersonal. A recent Carnegie Foundation survey of university presidents ("Campus Life in Search of Community," 1990) found them deeply worried about the lack of an integrated community on their campuses.

A university should be a community. Unfortunately large universities have many features that isolate and harass students and separate them into competing groups. Housing is chaotic, courses are passive read-and-regurgitate experiences, and grade and financial pressures leave little time for socializing.

What the university needs are integrative mechanisms that will bring students together, foster friendships, and allow for common activities and sharing. One such mechanism I am proposing here is the idea of a permanent homeroom. If all students are randomly assigned to a permanent homeroom class that meets three or four times a week and keep their membership intact from term to term, they would at least develop a group of friends and acquaintances that would remain constant over their college careers. Moreover, these

groups could function as a substitute family, supplying the student with a group of people who care about him or her as a person. The nice part about such a group is that unlike a fraternity or a sorority, or even a social event, the homeroom class would be a cross section of the university. It would expose the student to people he might not ordinarily meet during his college career. Thus, a psych major might become acquainted with a science major, or a Ph.D. in English might get to know a freshman jock on the football team. And these might also be people of different ethnic, religious, social, and racial origins. A homeroom class could help friendships develop between diverse individuals.

What would students do during their homeroom class? They might have common projects or maybe just take tea and cookies. The class could be a counseling group that gives its members a fresh perspective and a helping hand with their problems. A faculty member could be assigned to each homeroom class and participate in discussions. There might even be a monthly council of homeroom members to discuss their common problems.

How do you get people to attend

a homeroom class? Here I think a little coercion is necessary. The best way is probably to assess a fee and then give a rebate for each homeroom meeting attended. But even a voluntary homeroom class meeting with coffee, tea and donuts would go a long way to ending campus anonymity and the sense that one carries one's burdens and problems alone.

Large campuses don't have to be lonely and impersonal if mechanisms are established to fight loneliness and isolation. And the university should play a leadership role in establishing such mechanisms. Otherwise, all its psychologists, economists, planners and scientists aren't really solving problems that need to be solved. They are just teaching abstract ideas, researching remote facts, and collecting paychecks.

If the university succeeds in integrating students into a larger sense of community and becomes a melting pot that brings diverse people together, the university may also be healing some of the problems of disintegration and alienation that afflict our larger society.

Robert D. Honigman

THE CHICAGO MAROON

THE INDEPENDENT AND OFFICIAL STUDENT NEWSPAPER
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THE FRINGE NOTES

Michael Jackson: Pederasty for Publicity

By David Rodnitzky

Michael Jackson never molested anyone; his publicity agent fabricated the whole scandal to boost Jackson's slumping record sales.

Sounds far fetched? Maybe, but consider the following:

Soon after *Dangerous* was released in November, 1991, industry critics reported that sales were sluggish. Sony had invested quite a bit in Jackson; the much ballyhooed contract for six albums and worth up to \$1 billion (if Jackson came out with one album every three years, the contract would expire as Jackson turned 50).

If *Dangerous* flopped, Sony would lose millions. More importantly, if Michael lost his star appeal, Sony would be contractually bound to giving him exorbitant up-front fees to produce unpopular albums until around 2005. And, at the rate Jackson's sales have declined (25 million for *Thriller*, 6 million for *Bad*, 5 million so far for *Dangerous*) those last albums could be real bombs.

Sony tried to boost sales of *Dangerous* with a no-holds barred publicity campaign. Between October, 1992 and February, 1993, Michael Jackson, the supposed recluse, appeared at the American Music Awards, the half-time of the Super Bowl, the Presidential Inauguration, in a Fox-TV special (hosted by Jason Priestly, no less), in an HBO special and, most surprisingly, in a prime-time interview with Oprah

Winfrey.

While videos from *Bad* and *Thriller* were expensive theatrical/dance performances, the *Dangerous* videos tried to capture audiences with an array of cameos: Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, Eddie Murphy, Iman, Kriss Kross, and Guns 'N' Roses guitarist Slash (on *Thriller*'s "Beat It," Eddie Van Halen played the guitar solo, but he did not appear in the video).

Still, after literally hundreds of millions watched Jackson flood the airwaves, and MTV did it's best to showcase Jackson's videos, album sales for *Dangerous* remained dangerously mediocre.

As an industry analyst said of Jackson in the *Los Angeles Times* on February 7, 1993: "Image-wise he has played himself out and musically he really isn't keeping up with what is happening to kids today. I think he is gone, over, finished."

Jackson didn't even tour in the U.S. — perhaps because he didn't think he could survive the summer of 1993, which industry analysts thought would be disastrous for big tours (in fact, the opposite occurred). Jackson took the easy way out, touring Europe and Asia, where fans come in droves to see any American act.

Something began to happen in August, however. At the beginning of the month, *Dangerous* was #67 — continued on page 31

Shaw Perrin

A COMMON FAITH

A Little More Advice

To the 800 or so incoming first-years who by now have heard probably too much advice, I offer a little more.

Social Life: We like to think of ourselves as odd, even asocial, mostly because we have fantasies of being either dissident intellectuals or counter-culture artists, or both. And if you don't want to be one of these, then you're all the more "unique" for doing so. But don't be fooled: underneath all these fantasies are pretty ordinary people in need of as much social approval as any "state school" student.

Like the Rush Limbaugh show, our fraternities seem to be growing in popularity. This is unfortunate given that the objectification of women and conformity to the standards of our dying bourgeois culture are not aims of this university. What you'll find is that the brothers themselves are usually not bad guys. It's just that, responding to the great social void here at the U of C, they have unwittingly found themselves amidst a social organization that happens to represent everything that's wrong with our culture. Consequently they, like the southern aristocracy of old, feel obliged to protect the "endangered" rights of privileged white males. One has to admire their persistence. But it's probably time to move beyond adolescent fantasies of drunken misogyny.

Politics: Many have commented on the seemingly apolitical nature of the U of C. We're often too absorbed in our studies to have much time to express our political ideas. This isolationism has sometimes bothered me, in part because it seems impossible not to be political. Reticence is still a choice, an implicit affirmation of the status quo. But it also seems entirely proper that a university should foster an attitude of critical reflection on all political and moral positions. Like churches, synagogues and mosques, a university ought never be wholly identified with any one political movement; but rather, should, as far as is possible, stand at a critical distance from all political and cultural trends. Chicago does not have the political flashiness of a Harvard or Berkeley. But underneath its quietism perhaps lies the stuff which makes for thinking and alert citizens.

Recognizing the value of what might be called our "critical quietism," I would nevertheless urge you to engage in public debate about political, social, and religious issues. At first glance there seem to be more conservatives here than liberals. Yet this only appears to be the case because conservatives tend to be more organized and outspoken than liberals. There is a silent liberal majority on this campus waiting to be activated. Don't let the pessimism of our "post-modern" age convince you that public discourse is completely meaningless.

Living in Hyde Park: As in any

large city, one has to be careful and alert traveling the streets and sidewalks of Chicago. During O-week and periodically throughout the year, your dorms will hold "security" meetings. There will be advice about when and how to go where. They will tell you about the white phones scattered throughout Hyde Park, about the elaborate university bus system, about the value of traveling in groups, etc. And our own beloved Maroon will notify you weekly about which crimes are being committed where in Hyde Park.

This is all good information which should be given your attention. Everyone has a right to live in a safe environment. Be smart. But also be aware of all security talk which ends up sounding something like "Watch out for the black people!" Contrary to popular opinion the majority of young black males are not criminals, every black person with an expensive car is not a drug dealer and the majority of black Muslims (which are many here in Hyde Park) don't hate white people. Explore Hyde park. See its many restaurants and churches, volunteer in one of the local tutoring programs, talk to a homeless person, maybe even greet a stranger on the street. Be cautious. But try to think of yourself as a Hyde Parker rather than as an alien living in a war zone.

Academics: Unlike smaller colleges, Chicago won't baby you through every step of your education. It's pretty much up to you. Before complaining too much, as most of us do, be assertive about getting the classes you want and, above all else, make yourself known to your professors.

Chicago is a truly inter-disciplinary environment. The common core and many of the concentrations are designed to foster critical thinking about a wide range of issues from a variety of viewpoints. So for example, if you take the "Form, Problem, Event" humanities sequence you will examine one issue a quarter from philosophical, literary, and historical points of view. If you like this sort of work be sure, in thinking about your possible concentration, to consider some of the interdisciplinary programs unique to Chicago. Concentrations like "Fundamentals: Issues and Texts," "General Studies in the Humanities," or "HiPSS" are interesting alternatives to more traditional majors and allow for a lot of one-on-one work with professors. "African and African-American Studies," "Jewish Studies," and "Gender Studies" are more recent programs, also worth considering.

Whatever else may be said about this university, one thing is certain: To be a student here is to enjoy a privilege that few in this violent and seemingly crazed world have. Our goal should be to use this privilege wisely and responsibly rather than as a means to distance ourselves further from the "real world." Our hope is that it will produce in us sympathy rather than contempt for those less privileged.

Letters are encouraged and should be left in the Viewpoints box in the MAROON office, Ida Noyes Room 303, or sent to us by e-mail at maroon@uchicago.edu. Letters are due 5 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. Please enclose your name and phone number. Students, staff, and any other interested parties are welcome to submit essays, commentary pieces, and cartoons at any time. Leave submissions in our box at the MAROON, with a phone number. Questions? Call us at 702-1403.

David Aftandilian

FROM THE DARKSIDE

Surviving Life in Hyde Park

When I first came here for graduate school several years ago, I managed to make myself miserable for a long time wishing that I were going to school someplace where you woke up to bird songs instead of car alarms, where you go could go for a walk alone at night without fear of getting mugged or worse, and where you could escape to the wilderness whenever you wanted. To help spare anybody else from a small town and sheltered background the same rude awakening I went through, I'll tell you now: get over it. The quicker you accept the fact that you're living in the middle of a bad part of a big city (albeit relatively sheltered and well-patrolled), the sooner you'll be able to find the good things about Hyde Park.

There are a lot of good things here. They just

don't slap you in the face like they do in some places. Around here you have to search the dark corners, or at least take your eyes off the ground and open them a little wider, to see many small wonders.

Like the gargoyles carved on a lot of the university's buildings. There are dozens of them, most with their own special leer or other endearing features. Folklore tells us that gargoyles bring good luck, because they look so hideous that most of the evil spirits responsible for humankind's misfortunes take their forked tails in their hands and haul their little heinies off at top speed when they catch sight of them. Who knows? The gargoyles here often manage to chase my personal demons away, which is often no small feat.

Or how about the day I came to campus early and saw a large owl

swooping across the classics quad with a mob of cawing crows in hot pursuit. Later I learned from an ornithologically aware friend of mine that owls often eat crow eggs at night, which probably explains why the crows aren't too pleased with the offending owl when they wake up in the morning. And while we're on the subject of strange encounters of the ornithological kind, keep your ears open for the raucous cries of a flock of parrots. Big, bright green, honest-to-God parrots in the middle of the city. Apparently a few pairs escaped from a local pet store a while back, and they were fruitful and multiplied. I could go on about the antics of the

certain to find something you'll enjoy.

If you feel like a little soothing lunchtime music, try the free noon-time classical concerts on Thursdays in the Goodspeed recital hall. Sometimes you will hear world-class performers who happen to be passing through Chicago, but more often students majoring in music here play. I have yet to attend a noontime concert that I didn't enjoy, and some have been truly outstanding.

And there are always the campus coffee shops, where you can lose your blues in warmth, conversation (whether you participate or just eavesdrop), and, of course, coffee. There's a coffee shop to fill every taste here, so do some exploring. I'd tell you my favorite, but then everyone would go there and I'd have to find a new one to hang out in.

Last but not least, take time off from your studies to get out and see Chicago. Go to a concert, go to a hockey game, go shopping, go for ethnic food on the north side, or just find a seat near a busy street downtown and watch the people go by. Just go. You may as well take advantage of living minutes away from one of the biggest and liveliest cities in the U.S.

Yes, you are here to get an education, not to have fun (a fact of which you will become painfully aware all too soon). But there are a lot of things you can't learn from textbooks or some professor's illegible chalkboard scrawlings. Which is not to say that you can learn them at Marshall Field's or a Drovers concert. But then again, you never know. And at least you'll have fun doing the research.

campus squirrels, too, but I'll spare you this time.

If you're not into watching the local wildlife, there are a lot of other ways to distract yourself from your troubles. One of my favorites is music. When you get tired of the same old tunes, I suggest you give our own Hyde Park radio station, WHPK, 88.5 on your FM dial, a try. This station plays *really* alternative rock, a lot of which is an acquired taste. They play a lot of great stuff that you'll never hear on a commercial radio station, and that's almost impossible to find in a record store. And rock is only about half of WHPK; in the afternoons and evenings you can check out jazz or various kinds of world music, and all day Sunday you can hear different flavors of jazz. Peruse the WHPK program guide when it comes out; you're almost

Go to a concert, go to a hockey game, go for ethnic food on the north side, or just find a seat on a busy street downtown and watch the people go by. Just go.

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CHICAGO POLITICS



Mayor Richard J. Daley, boss of the Chicago machine for 21 years.

Basic Civics

Chicago is a one-party town: Democratic. Republicans cast votes in the city, but the last Republican to sit in the mayor's office was Big Bill Thompson, who lost to Anton Cermak in 1931. In spite of the city's racial tensions, Chicago elected its first black mayor, Harold Washington, before it elected another Republican (but it was a close race).

Chicago and its closest suburbs fit inside Cook County. The city of Chicago is divided into 50 wards, each of which is represented by an Alderman. The wards are further divided into precincts that hold from 200 to 1,000 people each. Knowing which precinct you're in will probably only matter at elections, when you're looking for your polling place.

Vote Fraud

There's no question about vote fraud in the past: dead people voted, people were threatened or bribed to vote, votes were stolen, petitions were fraudulent The Democrats were experts at this stuff. Richard Nixon probably still blames Chicago vote fraud for Kennedy's close win in the 1960 election. As to vote fraud today, I've heard nothing about it one way or the other — all I can say is that



Mayor Harold Washington.

no-one offered me a chicken last November to vote for Pat O'Connor or Carol Moseley Braun.

Mayors (1931-1993)

The mark of a great Chicago mayor is to die in office. The mayors who fit this description in the time period we'll cover (the rise and fall of the Democratic machine), include Anton Cermak, Richard J. Daley, and Harold Washington — the mayors who mark the rise and fall of the famous Chicago political machine.

Anton Cermak's defeat of Mayor Bill Thompson marked a change from mob-era to machine politics. "Pushcart Tony" Cermak, who was Bohemian, won the election by assembling the first multi-ethnic coalition in Chicago, taking the Democratic party away from the Irish. Cermak was mayor for two years until he accidentally took a bullet for President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Miami; his funeral was the largest Chicago had seen, the city named 22nd Street after him, and the Irish took back the city by putting in Ed Kelly (1933-47) as Mayor and Pat Nash as Party Chairman.

Ed Kelly was succeeded as mayor by Martin Kennelly (1947-55). Kennelly was popular with the voters, though many observers weren't impressed: a police captain once said that "the trouble with Mayor Kennelly is that the only thing he learned in the moving business is never to lift the heavy end." Kennelly was pushed out when Richard J. Daley (1955-1976) took over for his own twenty-one year term as Boss of the machine.

What Cermak gave to the Democrats was an ethnically balanced ticket, one of the first requirements of a strong machine; Daley took what Cermak had started and built the strongest party organization in Chicago history. A political machine's main task is to guarantee its candidates the vote. It uses patronage workers who depend on the party for their jobs, favors that buy votes, and, to make sure, dishonesty and corruption in the voting process. The advantage to a machine is that the boss who's in charge of one

by Chris Dahlen

doesn't have to fight for what he wants. He has more influence over the complicated, argumentative mess that is a city government; he can get his projects and ideas through; he can say no to groups or neighborhoods who want too much money, rather than having to spend the city into fiscal crisis to each election. Daley's strength made Chicago "the city that works." The only disadvantage to a machine is that it tends to subvert the entire democratic process.

Daley was the undisputed leader up to his death. He was conservative and hard-headed, and almost openly racist. Blacks in Chicago were co-opted and then openly ignored by the machine, and white liberals who opposed the mayor made no progress or were beaten by the police (as with the police riots outside the 1968 Democratic National Convention).

The reform movement only started to get influence after Daley's death, when Mayor Bilandic (1976-79) took office. Bilandic, who never seemed to take charge, let the balanced ticket and the machine organization slide. City services broke down during the 1978 blizzard, which was the crowning failure that pushed Bilandic out of office — as pollster Steve Teichner put it, "the city that's supposed to work wasn't working."

Mayor Jane Byrne (1979-83) replaced Bilandic on a reform platform, but rather than meeting the hopes and dreams of the reform movement, she went back to the machine politicians to get help running the city. Apart from a few stunts like taking residence, briefly, in the Cabrini-Green public housing failure, Byrne did little to serve the liberal movement. In 1983, reformers persuaded black politician Harold Washington to leave state legislature and run for mayor. He beat Byrne and Richard M. Daley

(the former mayor's son) in a close primary, and defeated Republican Ben "Before It's Too Late" Epton in the election by only 50,000 votes.

Harold Washington was the biggest success reform politics have had in Chicago. He stood for openness, more communication with the neighborhoods, and giving jobs to blacks without simply replacing white ethnics. The first three years of his term were hampered, however, by the "Council Wars" — Alderman "Fast Eddie" Vrdolyak led a coalition of machine politicians in City Council, who tripped up Washington for three years, deadlocking government and earning us the nickname "Beirut-by-the-lake." A ward remapping gave Washington a majority in the council, and once Vrdolyak's bloc was out of the way the Mayor got things rolling again — and then he died from a heart attack in 1987.

A grueling ten-and-a-half hour overnight meeting led to the council appointing black alderman Eugene Sawyer to take the office. Sawyer was a machine loyalist who couldn't adequately represent the black population, let alone bring strong leadership to the city. He lost the 1989 primary to Richard M. Daley, who has been the mayor since then.

Aldermen

The aldermen are the strange, corrupt, and possibly useless neighborhood representatives for the fifty wards. (You can use the term alderwomen if you want to show you're from out of town, but *never* call them "alderpersons.") By nature, aldermen use their time on frivolous or corrupt activity, and on promoting themselves. You may see a trash can that reads "Courtesy of Bernie Hansen, 44th Ward," as on Belmont Avenue. You may see aldermen going to jail — fifteen have been convicted since 1972 on federal corruption charges. Here's what some of the Chicago aldermen were doing this past summer:

— Ginger Rugai (19th Ward) pushed legislation banning ice cream trucks from her ward, saying the trucks posed a threat by making kids bolt into traffic.

— Billy Ocasio (26th Ward) argued for the construction of a statue of Pedro Albizu Campos, in the Hispanic neighborhood of Humboldt Park. Campos was a revolutionary hero of the Puerto Rican independence movement. He was also convicted in the '50s of trying to overthrow the U.S. government, after being linked to the 1950 assassination attempt on President Truman and a 1954 assault on the Capitol.

— Bernie Stone (50th Ward) announced plans to erect "Bernie Stone's Wall" between his ward and neighboring Evanston, saying that a new shopping center near the city line might attract too much traffic from Evanston and disturb the people in his ward. Critics believe he's after revenge for Evanston's economic success. The wall is a steel barrier running along the median strip of Howard Street, and it will cost \$150,000 to build.

Our aldermen are Toni Preckwinkle, if you live in the 4th Ward (roughly north of



Current mayor Richard M. Daley jokes with a crowd in Ida Noyes.

55th Street), and Larry Bloom, in the 5th Ward (which includes campus and most of the dorms). Bloom's been around awhile and has even made a couple bids for mayor. Preckwinkle is a relative newcomer, and she tries very hard.

This is only a basic guide. For further reading, Mike Royko's biography of Richard J. Daley, *Boss*, is a user-friendly guide that chronicles the city back to the start of the century. Also, if you want to hear a piece of living history, tune into Ed Vrdolyak's radio show, every day on WLS 94.7 from three to five. He makes Rush Limbaugh look like Baby Bop the dinosaur. He has legitimacy — other people talk about conservative politics, blocking liberals, and doing things the old fashioned way, but Vrdolyak was made famous for it.

THE FRINGE NOTES, con'd from pg. 29.

on the Billboard's chart. By August 19, it was #47. Two weeks later (after the scandal hit), the album was at #42; a week after that it was #37. For an album 88 weeks old, that's mighty impressive chart-climbing.

Between August 24 and September 10, over 1000 articles were written about the allegations against the singer. Jackson was conveniently out of the country; when he does return, the hype that precedes his arrival will likely rival the Beatles' 1964 landing at JFK.

If you haven't figured it out yet, here's the conspiracy theory: Sony signed Jackson to a huge, long-term deal, tried every legitimate type of publicity possible to revive a dying album and career, and then resorted to a scandal to get the job done.

Scandal sells in Hollywood these days like nothing else. Pee Wee Herman (a.k.a. Paul Rubin) appeared on the MTV music video awards as a cult hero after he was arrested for indecent exposure. His television show was

in its last season, his movie career was dead; after the arrest, Pee Wee became an overnight pop culture icon.

Death has always been the best career move, but controversy enables one to reap the benefits a bit longer. Pederasty isn't an ideal scandal, but scandals need to be believable, and the American public is willing to accept the idea that Michael Jackson is a pederast.

Of course, that might also mean that the allegations are true. But here in America, a

person is innocent until proven guilty. Whether Michael has molested children or not, one thing is for certain; the scandal has put Jackson back into the limelight and increased sales of *Dangerous*, and I'd be surprised to hear anyone at Sony complaining. If Jackson goes to jail, that undoubtedly releases Sony from their contract; if he is proven innocent, the mystery surrounding Jackson will grow, as will the popularity of his albums. For Sony, at any rate, the controversy is a win-win situation.

Twelve reasons to leave housing

by Chris Dahlen and Maroon Staff

First-years are required to live in the housing system, which is a good idea, but an estimated half of the students in a given class move out before they graduate, which is a better one. College dormitories are traditionally semi-dilapidated, and have their share of crazy tenants, but in many cases there's a community feeling people get that helps them overlook the flaws and call the place home; but maybe because the U of C is full of individualists, dorm communities are few and far between. A high standard of dorm living would mean having a nice building, a social atmosphere, and dorm sanity, and none of the buildings in our system has a decent level of all three. Further, the prevalent wacko level makes for interesting stories after college, and living with strange dormmates is valuable; but like every interesting experience, there's only so much you can take.

Here, then, is a list of biased and rumor-based profiles of the twelve undergrad dorms. Some dorms, including Max Mason and Pierce, got high marks from past residents. But I still don't know how dorm life here can make up for high prices, crumbling infrastructures, and required meal contracts. Flee to the private sector as soon as they'll let you.

Blackstone. One of the most sought-after dorms in the system, Blackstone offers two-person apartments with separate bedrooms and a shared kitchen, a beautiful location on Blackstone Ave., and a morgue-like atmosphere. In my first year, Blackstone had a large share of the sci-fi fans on campus. I thought this meant there were wars for the dorm TV, where one faction would want to watch *Star Trek*, another wanted to see *Dr. Who*, and yet another would fight in the name of *Quantum Leap*. Then there'd be a few bottomfeeders who liked *Blake's Seven* and got beaten on by everyone else. But I'm told

that's not how it works.

Breckenridge. Caught in the semi-Siberian wastes at the eastern end of the Midway, Breckenridge boasts a decent atmosphere, and acoustics that let you hear anything from anywhere in the building. My first experience in Breckenridge was a Halloween party two years ago that I stumbled into on my way somewhere else. There were ten people who wouldn't talk to anyone else standing in the middle of the room and learning to lambada to Paula Abdul. A lot of U of C parties are like this, but that doesn't mean we have to condone it.

Broadview. Hell on Earth. Every night is Music of the Underdeveloped World night when your walls are paper-thin, and don't forget to visit the kitchen and the strange and exciting things that live there. The people climbing on the roof and screaming at the alleys is also a nice touch. There are nice residents, but they're hidden behind the self-shutting doors. Generally a nice building if you never want to meet any of your neighbors.

Burton-Judson. BJ claims to have the best food and the highest number of lunatics in the college. A twisting, Gothic labyrinth on the south side of the Midway, BJ is the closest we have to a dorm that looks like the Ivy League. Its only flaw is its location. It's close enough to neighboring Woodlawn that people occasionally get bullets through their windows, but possibly worse is the dorm's positioning right next to the Law School quad. Students on the east side of the building spend spring quarter listening to Law School parties, where students have been known to hire really lousy bands, get drunk and go swimming in the fountain.

Bonus: If you make it to winter term, you can ice skate to class across the Midway.

Hitchcock/Snell. Da 'Cock and the ad-

joining Snell have a large share of secluded book grunts, but there are many dorm activities for the rest of the residents, which in the past included Harold's chicken eating contests, an apple picking trip to Indiana, and the usual opera and symphony trips. Many people live there because it's on the quads and has nice rooms. Note that Snell's fire escape is through the adjoining Chemistry building.

Maclean. Maclean is only a couple years old. A guide to housing published a couple years ago stressed that each dorm in the system has "traditions," and Maclean would be forming its own as soon as people started living there. According to the same guide, Woodward's tradition is that at the start of every year they get a guy to drag in a popcorn cart and make popcorn for everyone in the lobby. So I wish Maclean luck.

Strange plus: residents can keep their own gardens.

Max Mason. Max is on the fringe of Hyde Park, but near Harold's. Formerly married grad-student housing and now 95% transfer students, "Max" is more an apartment-complex than a dorm. Transfers are among the most diverse students in the college, and a third of Max's residents on opening day are over 21 (the range is from 18 to mid-thirties). Some come directly from another university, others from a community college, and others arrive after four or five years of working, or wandering the country trying to find themselves. In their past lives, Max Masonites have sculpted the puppets for *Gremlins II*, interrogated for the US Army on the Czech/German border, and done professional modeling.

The Resident Heads are very laid-back, and one of them is also the Chief Dining Critic for *Chicago Magazine* (but please, don't call him for recommendations).

Pierce claims to look like a giant flash cube. If, some evening, everyone in the building

flicks their lights on and off at the same time, I'll believe them. Pierce is also said to have the architecture most conducive to forming communities, because of the two-level living rooms that hold each house together. One of the better places to start your U of C career.

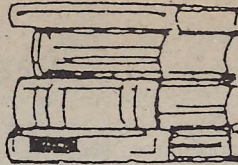
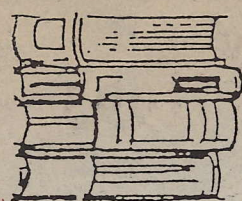
Shoreland. Too nice and beautiful to be believed. Ask anyone who lives there.

5700 Stony Island Ave. Stony is an apartment building trapped in the housing system. It's nicer and cleaner than most student buildings in Hyde Park, and there's no noise, mainly because of the hospital quiet zone down the block; Stony's tenants have to sign forms promising they won't have parties or make excessive noise that disturbs sick people. It's not social, but it's beautiful.

Woodward. One college guide described it as "an incestuous rabbit warren," and it's built like a prison, but it has a social atmosphere and it's ideal for first-years. The building's utilitarian structure can endure anything; when the Big One drops, Woodward people will crawl from the holocaust and repopulate Chicago. Highlights include the annual Flint "beer-a-myd," a guy who screams for ten minutes every morning when he wakes up, and a fifteen-foot tall fence to keep people in and out.

International House. A few undergrads a year find themselves in this graduate building. For its room size and atmosphere it's been compared to a monastery, and even students who speak the same language rarely talk to each other in the halls. Security's always fun when people like the Israeli ambassador drop by, but the infrastructure is generally beautiful. There are pleasant internal courtyards inside the building. A Maroon staffer who lived there used to sit in them with his friends and talk about the Marxists collecting in the hills outside the building. That's just the mood that hit them.

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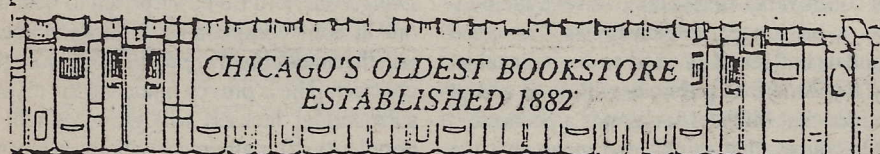
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A CRITICAL GUIDE TO STUDENT GOVERNMENT

by Cory Scott

Student Government exists as a means for members of the university community to ask for redress of grievances and to represent their interests to the administration. Student Government also exists as a means for funding student groups. The control of Student Government is often bitterly fought over by different political groups and parties. Even so, Student Government is considered a positive and well-respected organization on campus.

So, now that you've heard how Student Government (SG) works at most other campuses, let me be the first to tell you that the University of Chicago SG is nothing like the respected and vibrant organization described above.

Sure, U of C SG exists as a means for students to ask for a redress of grievances, but no one in the administration listens to them. And, yes, SG exists to fund student groups. In fact, that's its main purpose: money. Therefore, the amount of money that SG has, which is around \$170,000, is proportional to its respect on campus. The less money it has in its coffers as the year goes by, the less respect and leeway student leaders give it. So, obviously, this cash-cow we call Student Government attracts power-hungry politicians like a fly to stinking garbage. Of course, this results in student group voting blocs we see in backroom deals near election time: votes from a student organization for an easy time through the Annual Allocations Committee. For example, Dave Wang, a campaign worker for this year's president, Italo Zanzi, did a fascinating twist on the old tradition last election by threatening to vote against any funding for a student group in Annual Allocations if their members voted for Zanzi's leading opponent. Wang later resigned from SG in embarrassment after a MAROON story publicized the threats.

So, you now see where the bitter fighting comes in: for the power of finance and administration. It is rumored that if you listen carefully on a quiet Thursday night when the Assembly is meeting, you can hear the soft, agonizing squeals of SG hacks getting stabbed in the back.

Finally, U of C SG isn't respected or considered positive by most folks on campus. Voter turnout is extremely low for a campus of this size, and most students don't even know who their representative is.

Let's go over some of the basics of SG. The Executive Committee (called ExComm) is made up of a president, a vice-president for administration, and a vice-president for student affairs. They are all elected on the same ticket, but parties mean nothing here. There's no "conservative" or "liberal" party. Instead, parties are formed simply by their elective power. The ExComm is elected in spring, along with SA Court justices. Other members of ExComm, such as the secretary and treasurer, are appointed later. SA Court is considered even more useless than SG, since they have no real judicial power and have only one or two cases a year at most. The cases are usually petty disagreements between different student groups or SG hacks. SA Court Justices are elected for a life-term or three years, whichever comes first.

In the fall, the SG Assembly members are elected. Assembly seats are divided up by divisions in the graduate schools and by dormitories in the college. For example, Woodward Court has two representatives, elected by their dormmates, and the Biological Sciences Graduate Division has two representatives, elected due to their colleagues in the division. Many graduate seats aren't filled, either by apathy, or by the prevailing feeling of most graduate students that the college-heavy SG could care less about them.

The real power in SG, however, lies in committees. (Backroom deals aside, of course.) There are many committees that

address a wide variety of issues. In other words, many of them prepare ideas and concerns specific to their area and present them to the administration; the administrator nods his head, thanks them for their effort, and the second the committee steps out the door, throws their recommendations in the trash.

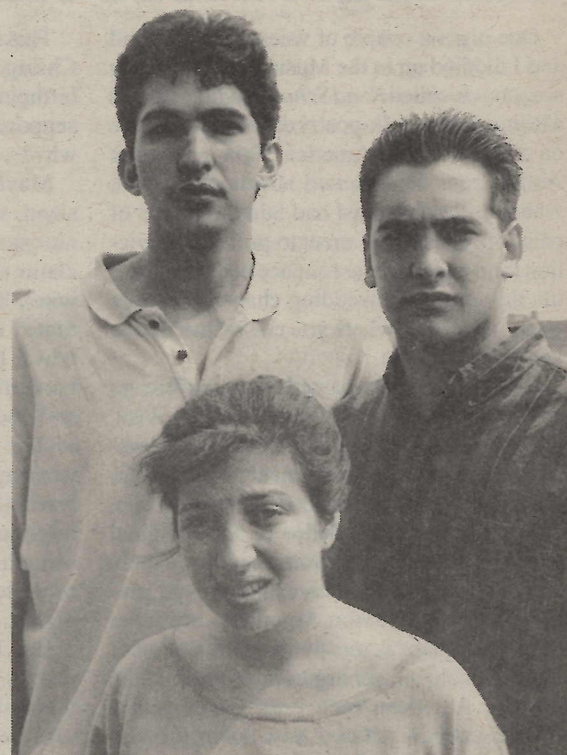
It is rumored that if you listen carefully on a quiet Thursday night when the Assembly is meeting, you can hear the soft, agonizing squeals of SG hacks getting stabbed in the back.

The best committee to be on, obviously, is the Finance Committee, which determines funding for student group projects. At the end of the year, an Annual Allocations Committee is formed to give large chunks of cash to established groups for next year's bud-

gets. A short list of other committees include Academic Affairs, University Services, Student Services, Computing Issues, and Minority Affairs.

To be fair, committees have done positive work, such as working to have a 24 hour library and an airport shuttle before breaks. Many SG folks truly care about students and work hard to try and get changes made, even though most efforts are a case of "too little, too late."

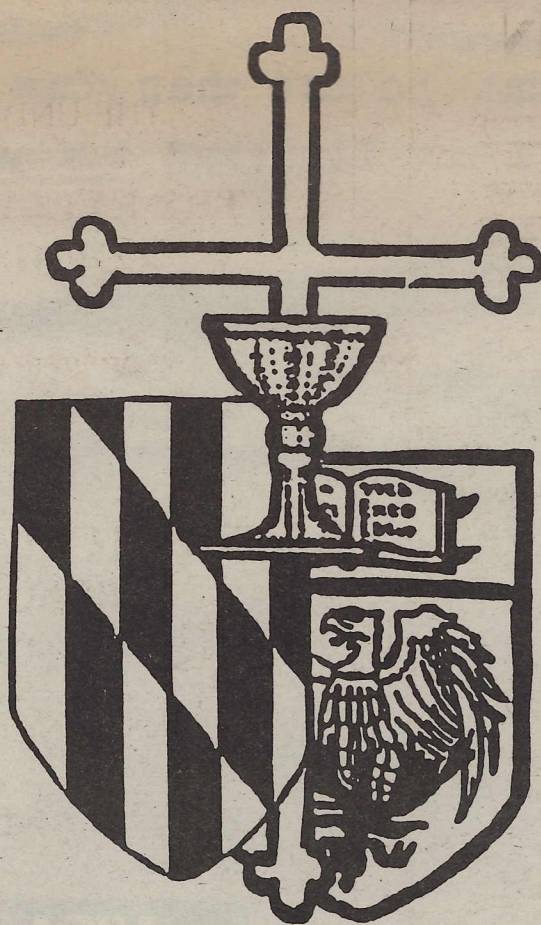
Much of SG's lack of power comes from an apathetic student body, as well. If students want SG to serve them, they must make some changes. They need to participate by volunteering for committees and running for office. They need to get out and vote. Without the student body's support, SG will continue to be the organization that it currently is: filled with apathy and a lack of direction. And, oh yes, a juicy scandal now and then.



Maroon / File Photo

This Year's SG Executive Committee — (l-r) Barry Benge, Faye Steiner, Italo Zanzi.

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Jen Rossa

Chicago: More fun than witchhunts in Arkansas

One night a couple of weeks ago, a friend and I diddled up to the Music Box Theater to see a movie called *Road Scholar*, which starred a Romanian beatnik-poetry dude named Andre on a quest to find America. This quest took Andre from the deserted streets of Detroit, where a starving artist had laid thousands of pairs of shoes in the street to protest his eviction (and had as a consequence been fined), to the drive-through wedding chapel in, where else, Las Vegas, where you can be married in less than a minute.

Inevitably, Andre passed through Chicago on his way to the crystal-healers of the West. Here, he paused briefly at a McDonald's preserved in its national monument-worthy original state, where he glanced askance at fake original hamburgers tended by fake original workers, accepted a hat from an unfortunately real McDonald's executive, and proved irrefutably that the reason Americans are taller than Romanians is mostly due to the number of McDonald's hamburgers consumed by the average American each year. Other than a couple gratuitous shots of downtown, this was pretty much it for Chicago.

SG President welcomes new students

To the Editor:

I am taking this opportunity to welcome all incoming students to the University, and introduce our Student Government.

My name is Italo Zanzi, and I am the SG president for this upcoming school year. Along with Faye Steiner, Vice President of Student Affairs, and Barry Bengé, Vice President of Administration, it is my job to ensure that Student government does its part in making university life more enjoyable and productive for the entire student body.

As you become more acquainted with the university and life here into contact with student government and our various functions. In addition to effectively representing undergraduate and graduate bodies before the administration and outside parties, we provide a number of other services. Although I will not explain the entire SG framework here, I assure you the diversity is incredible. We handle everything from the funding of Registered Student Organizations to the planning of shuttles and carnivals.

The majority of work done by Student Government is through committees. These subdivisions allow students to contribute in specific areas of University life more effectively. These committees are chaired by Student Government Assembly members. The Assembly will be elected early in the Fall quarter. More details on this election will be available in the weeks to come. Any student, however, is invited to be on these committees and assist in their functions. Bringing in students from across the University, the committees are truly the backbone of SG.

Student Government is a growing organization here at the University, and we hope that the active involvement of all students will help us improve even more.

If you're interested in helping us help the students it's never too early to start. Please feel free to call the Student Government office at 702-9732, or stop by in person (we are located in the Reynolds Club basement). In addition, we will also have a table set up at Student Activities Night, where you can speak to us, and receive further information.

I look forward to hearing from you soon, and best wishes for a fruitful school year.

Italo A. Zanzi
Student Government President

WRITE TO US!

Letters for the next issue are due
Thursday, October 7 at 5 p.m.
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VIEWPOINTS —
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

This scene sent me to thinking about what Chicago really is. Certainly it's more than the birthplace of a fast-food empire, although I suppose that's enough. But what more? And why?

Maybe the fact that I'm from a middle-sized, extremely boring town in Arkansas nicknamed "Fort God," which has the sole claim to fame of being the host to the only witch-hunt that I know of in the United States this year, has something to do with why I like Chicago. There are things to do here other than go to Walmart at midnight and see all your friends in the toilet seat section. There are people who realize that wearing cowboy boots with purple acid-washed short-overall outfits and nothing else might perhaps be a fashion mistake. I can do something besides go muddin' or cow-tippin' or watch guys light their farts on Friday nights. I'm an escaped hick in heaven!

But, for me, there is more to Chicago than just its entertainment value. There's something about the character of this place that runs deeper.

Admittedly, there are a lot of things wrong

with Chicago. For one, to say that Chicago is segregated is to say that the ocean has a lot of water, or that Shannon Dougherty of 90210 infamy is annoying. For another, the public school system is held together by gum that someone chewed ten years ago and then spit out and that someone else stepped in and then stepped on the school system with. The *Tribune* runs a series called "Killing Our Children," in which it keeps a running tally of the number of city kids killed by violence this year. So many homeless people ask me for money every week that if I gave them each a penny (thereby solving all their problems instantaneously), I would be homeless myself. And, worst of all, the winter weather makes me want to buy a UV lamp and sit under it until my uterus is fried. Chicago is one hell of a fucked-up city in pretty much every way.

For everything wrong with Chicago, however, there's something else right or someone working hard to solve the bad. There are things right with Chicago that go deeper than its night-life or skyline. There are neighborhoods like Hyde Park where my roommate can play basketball with the gang members who live

across the alley and not get a second glance. There are shelters like the one for women and children's on 48th Street, which try their hardest to get people into life again. There are bars in the worst parts of the city where almost anyone can feel completely comfortable, where everyone is friendly to everyone else. There are people here working to make things better.

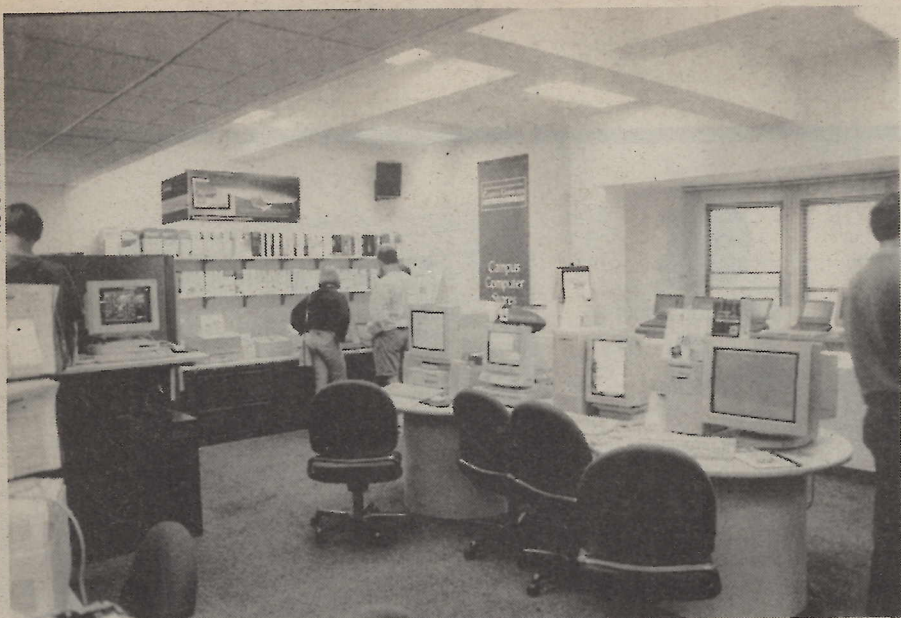
In *Road Scholar*, Andre comes to the conclusion that Americans, in spite of their money-grubbing, self-interested piggishness, are really more into spirit than anything else. Americans, he says, are driven by hope, not by reason. The places in Chicago, like Maxwell Street (the biggest craziest continuous sidewalk sale ever), or Original Foods on 79th street, or the Valois Cafeteria on 53rd, to name a few, make me think things are okay with the world, as do the people here. Maybe it's the same way in other places, but for me, Chicago has an air, perhaps because of its many problems, of hope for the future. Chicago is home to some of the worst problems in the world, and also to some of the best ideas for fixing them. Chicago is an expression of the spirit of humanity in the face of adversity.

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The Campus Computer Store, located on the third floor of the University Bookstore.

CCS — Not the Only Choice

David Mortman / Staff Writer
mort@midway.uchicago.edu

It's the beginning of the school year, and it's time to buy a computer. This means all sorts of decisions, what platform to purchase, what software to go with it, how much you want to spend on hardware/software. Once you've made all those decisions, you obviously want to get the best bang for your buck. This means finding the best price. By this point in time, you've already gotten a nice fat packet in the mail from CCS (Campus Computer Store). If you research carefully you will find that many of the products that CCS carries can not be gotten for a better price anywhere else, this is due to the fact that gets educational discounts from many vendors, Microsoft and Symantec, in particular. On the other hand when purchasing hardware you have to be exceptionally careful. In the workstation market (Sun, HP, and

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CCS	702-6086
Elek-Tek	708-677-7660
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The MacZone	800-248-0800

SGI) CCS can't be beat (the vendors give at least a 25% discount to CCS). However, when it comes to Macs and PCs, be *very, very careful*. Prices change very quickly. Once you have decided exactly what you want, call CCS, then call Elek-Tek and possibly even Comp America. If you have access to a modem, some of the local bulletin boards can offer even better prices, but beware, you often get what you pay for. . .

The last two numbers on the list below are for mail order software houses. They tend to have better than average prices for software, but slightly above average prices for hardware. Once again, comparison shop. Actually the best thing to do is go to a bookstore and pick up a copy of MacWorld or PCWorld. Both are just filled with advertisers, all of whom are reputable. Using one of these magazines as a comparison tool is well worth the four or five dollars you pay for the magazine.

Hooked In

From Page 40

to plug into. One is labeled "L" and the other is labeled "E." These labels stand for the two types of connections your computer can use to access the network: L for LocalTalk and E for Ethernet. LocalTalk is the Apple Macintosh's standard protocol for networking Macintoshes and other devices, such as printers. Every Macintosh comes with this networking hardware built in. Therefore, it's the easiest and cheapest way for a Macintosh to be hooked into the campus-wide network. PC's, however, need to have a PhoneTALK card installed in order to access the network via LocalTalk. Either way, one also has to purchase a PhoneNET connector (\$20, available at Campus Computer Stores (CCS)) to physically connect the machine to the jack. PhoneNET wiring is the same as what is used for telephone connections.

Ethernet is a much faster form of networking, but is typically more expensive. Only Macintosh Quadras and some Centrises have built-in Ethernet, and it still costs \$80 to purchase the appropriate adapter to hook it up in the dormitories. There are basically three types of Ethernet wire: Thick, Thin, and Twisted Pair, or 10BaseT. In the dorms, they use 10BaseT Ethernet wire to connect computers to the campus-wide network. You will need a transceiver to hook up, as well. If you have a Macintosh that you want to hook up via Ethernet, you need to buy a card that will use 10BaseT wiring. These cards usually cost around \$150. If you have a Mac that doesn't

use internal cards, such as the Plus, Classic, or Classic II, there are SCSI adapters that will work, but are more expensive. It's usually not cost effective to upgrade a Mac to Ethernet, but if you're planning on moving a large amount of files, you can save a good amount of time by using Ethernet. PC users will find that an Ethernet card is around the same price as a PhoneNET card. Again, make sure it has a 10BaseT port. A good card to buy is the SMC Elite16. However, there are some trade-offs by equipping your PC with a Ethernet card rather than a PhoneTALK card. A PhoneTALK card will allow you to print to the dorm LaserWriters, while a standard Ethernet card will not. Of course, the Ethernet card is considerably faster when connecting to the campus-wide network.

After you have decided what hardware you want to buy, you need to go to the CON-NECT business office, which is at [the NGRH building during business hours. The cost for activating the connection is \$25, and will be activated within 2 to 3 weeks.

If you live in an apartment, you can connect to the campus mainframes, called ellis, quads, and kimbark, via modem. You can purchase a cheap Zoom 2400 baud modem for around \$80. It should come with some basic telecommunications program, such as Microphone or Smartcomm. From there, you can dial into Gandalf at 753-0975 at speeds up to 9600 baud, if you have the speed.

For more information, you should go to the 3rd floor of the 1155 building (which is across the midway) and ask for the "Connecting to the Residence Halls Data Network" document.

Chicago Computing

The Computer Journal of the University of Chicago

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MORAL SUPPORT:



Labs

From Page 38

lutely, positively have to write a program in LISP at 11:30 at night, this is the place to be. The only downside is that because the CompSci dept. runs it, CompSci majors get priority at busy times. Otherwise, it's highly recommended.

BSDAC lab— Run by the Biological Sciences department, this lab is being moved to the newly constructed Knapp Biological Learning Center. It will reopen for Bio classes October 4th, but the rest of the campus will pound on the door in vain until fifth week, when it will make a slew of Mac Centris 650's and 660AV's available to the non-BioSci *paparazzi*. There will also be some SGI workstations for heavy-duty number crunching. BioSci classes have ultimate priority, and Bio majors have priority during non-class hours, but the staff is friendly to pretty much everybody and the machines are blindingly fast. If you can get a place on the waiting list, which shouldn't be hard, this is going to be the primo computing site when it reopens.

So if your Sociology class sneers when you hand in yet another dot-matrix printout or your lame friends who got into Ivy League schools, and whom you don't need anyway, refuse to communicate other than by electronic mail, you can put off the hassle of buying your own computer indefinitely if you understand the computing labs. Public computing labs are not as convenient as having your own computer, but they're a lot better than, say, public restrooms. Best of all, you've already paid for them.

UNIX

From Page 38

move backwards in the directory tree, type "cd .." This command is your main method of moving around the filesystem.

rm myfile — removes the file called "myfile"

more myfile — displays the contents of "myfile" page-by-page
emacs myfile — loads "myfile" into a text-editing program

Emacs is an excellent text-editor. The first time you run this program, type teachemacs, follow the instructions on the screen and go through the tutorial. It may be a bit tedious at first, but it's well worth the initial investment.

finger — show a list of all users currently using the system

finger jfk1 — display personal information about the user "jfk1"

Each user on the system can create a file in their home directory called ".plan", which the finger program attempts to display. Place personal information into this file with a text-editor so people can easily contact you.

mail, mm, mh — check your mailbox for electronic mail.

This is the source of all the action! Read the accompanying article on electronic mail for a detailed description of how-to.

mail fdr2@whs.uwash.edu — send electronic mail to another person on the Internet

In this case, the mail would be sent to a user "fdr2" at a computer named "whs" in an Internet domain called

"uwash.edu".

telnet whs.uwash.edu — connect to another Internet computer and start a Unix session

When you connect to the computer, you'll get a fresh "login:" prompt. When you're done, just "logout" and you'll be returned to your original Unix session.

ftp whs.uwash.edu — connect to another Internet computer and start a file-transfer session

Ftp is a program designed for moving large amounts of data across the Internet. Check out APC documentation for a full set of instructions on how to use this.

talk jfk1 (or **talk fdr2@whs.uwash.edu**) — begin a real-time "chat" connection with another user

The talk program will interrupt the other user with a message indicating that you want to talk. The other user must then type a complimentary command. In the first example, the talk program would search the machine you're currently logged into for a user "jfk1". In the second example, it would leap across the Internet to the computer whs.uwash.edu, and search for a user "fdr2". If the person is logged in and connects with you, you may both type simultaneously and see each other's words. In this way, you can have real conversations with people across the globe, for no cost! (Except for that small \$20,000 U of C student fee.)

trn — start newsreader

This command launches a "newsreader" program, which allows you to read and participate in hundreds of "newsgroup" dis-

cussion forums. Read APC documentation about Usenet news and netiquette.

gopher — start the Internet gopher program

This program offers easy-to-use menus for retrieving information anywhere at U of C or across the Internet. Try it, you'll like it!

man flub — display the documentation (manual) page on the subject "flub"

This is perhaps the most important command to memorize. One of the greatest strengths of Unix is its extensive online documentation. Use **man** to look up any topic or command you wish. A **man -k flub** will print all related references to "flub."

This, of course, is only a small group of commands that will get you started with Unix. I've left out instructions about running programs simultaneously, customizing your environment, and programming. If you're interested in learning more about the joy and power of Unix, I recommend the book *Learning the Unix Operating System*, Todino & Strang, published by O'Reilly & Associates. Don't forget that APC publishes free documentation on almost every aspect of exploiting the Internet, and holds free Unix orientation/training classes in Harper during the quarter. In the meantime, log in, explore on your own, and talk to others. Netland is an exciting place.



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Moof! Write for
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maroon@uchicago.edu.

Every program has at least one bug and can be shortened by at least one line. It therefore follows that any program can be reduced to one line that doesn't work. (Finally, I think I understand Microsoft Word.)

And yet more interesting finger sites: finger buckmr@rpi.edu for this week's Billboard chart. Or if you prefer TV to radio, finger normg@halcyon.halcyon.com. (Thanks again to *Wired*.)

For a little relaxation on the busy net, telnet over to cheshire.oxy.edu 7777. At that address, the ZenMOO resides. Don't try and talk. Just relax, for if you talk too much, your connection will be severed, and you'll be back in the mouse race.

If you're into this info surfing thing, check out the Usenet group alt.internet.services. Every month someone will offer a "hunt" for some specific info. Reply quickly with the correct answer to win... the honor of being the first to reply with the correct answer. An easy-to-solve example is to find the list of Lego brand toy sets from the last ten years.

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Software Survival Kit

Tapping the power of the Mac

Cory L. Scott / Editor

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The Macintosh is a powerful tool, with many advantages over other machines, including ease of use, power, and a large application base. However, as I look at many people's Macs, all they have on their machines is Microsoft Word and Hypercard, and maybe a game. Such folks simply aren't taking advantage of the power of the Macintosh. Therefore, I'm going to give you folks a top-to-bottom list of power tools and necessary programs and utilities to use with your Mac. Unfortunately, since I don't have 15 pages to myself, I'm afraid that I won't be able to cover everything under the Mac umbrella, so bear with me.

Let's start with the operating system. System 7.1 is the current version and is the best out there. It offers many bug fixes over 7.0.1 and better font management. Unfortunately, Apple, in its infinite wisdom, decided that they would be charging for the new releases of the operating system, instead of the previous free-system-upgrade policy. In my opinion, this is a horrible move. If Apple wants people to be happy with their Macs, and buy more in the future, they have to offer the upgrades for free, since many people won't upgrade, and will not see the progression of the MacOS. Anyway, you can buy a set of System 7.1 disks rather cheap at CCS. Check out rebate deals for System 7.1 that will give you coupons or discounts on other utilities in MacWarehouse and MacZone.

How about system updates? You should install the **Hardware System Update 2.0** which was released this summer. This effectively upgrades 7.1 to 7.1.6. It fixes some nasty hardware bugs, including the problem with Apple Basic Color Monitors not working properly with LC III, Centris, and Quadra line. It also gives you the new sound manager, which has a cool new Sound Control Panel. This is available on the Room Service server in the CompCtr zone. Also, you should upgrade to the Laserwriter 8.0 drivers, which make printing much easier. It now uses printer description files, and makes the higher-end printers much more powerful. It is also available via Room Service. If you use Appletalk often, you should upgrade your Appletalk software by installing the **Network Software Installer 1.3.3**, which is on Room Service. Most of these updates are in disk image format, so be sure to read on about DiskCopy.

Going along the system concept, let's talk Control Panels. If you're using a Mac that's hooked up to the campus network, you should install **MacTCP 1.1.1**, available at Room Service. MacTCP allows your Mac to speak "TCP/IP" which is the standard protocol for device traffic on the Internet. So, if you want to use an electronic mail program or to telnet or ftp directly to your Mac, this control panel is a necessity. The Apple Menu is cool and all, but without being able to navigate folder aliases in the menu, it's just drab. So, use **BeHierarchic**, a hierarchical menu control panel. It allows you to navigate through many levels of folders in the Apple Menu, making life much easier. It's available via ftp at sumex-aim.stanford.edu or mac.archive.umich.edu. If you want to read PC disks, then **Macintosh PC Exchange** is the tool for you. This utility, produced by Apple, allows you to insert a PC disk in the drive, and simply read the files from there. It's that simple! It's available at CCS and any major Mac software outlet.

Extensions are important, too. For personal information management, I use **First Things First**, which is an extension that

includes an alarm clock, to-do lists, and scheduling. **QuickTime 1.6.1**, Apple's multimedia extension, is necessary to view movies and use some graphics programs.

Note here that I'm not listing tons of extensions and control panels here, because I believe that only a few of the thousands of extensions and control panels out there are programmed intelligently and well, and even fewer are actually useful. Also, many extensions and control panels conflict, leaving your Mac to crash at random times. As well, these things hog memory like fat uncles at a Thanksgiving dinners, and can often slow down your Mac. Take my advice. Run slim and trim. Your Mac thanks you in advance.

How about your standard applications? For word processing, I suggest **Microsoft Word 5.1**. Yes, most computer folks rip on Microsoft constantly, but face it — they make the most powerful and easy-to-use word processor there is. For spreadsheets, use **Microsoft Excel 4.0**. However, remember that a spreadsheet program is no substitution for a statistics package, so evaluate your academic needs before plunking down the cash for Excel. For finance for students, I like **Intuit Quicken 4.0**. You can set budgets, keep a check register, and many other things that will help you keep your money in line. For basic graphics, I recommend **Aldus Superpaint 3.5**. It is easy to use, opens a wide variety of files, and is fun to play with. For more advanced graphics, use **Freehand** or **Illustrator**, but I can't recommend these for normal graphic usage.

For utilities, I recommend the following: **Disinfectant 3.5** for virus scanning and removal, **Norton Utilities** for disk recovery, **DiskCopy** for transferring disk images from their original files to floppies, **BBEdit Lite** for pure text editing, **JPEGView 3.0** for viewing GIF and JPEG graphics files, **Stuffit Expander 3.0.2** to expand Stuffit and Compact Pro compressed files, as well as to debinhex files, **Silverlining 5.4.x** for formatting hard drives, **Retrospect 2.0** for backing up files onto other media, **SoundEdit** to manipulate sound files to the maximum, **Trawl** to check out network connections and maps on Appletalk, **Unzip 2.0.1** to unzip those pesky PC files, and **FindIt 1.0.2** to "grep", or search for text in, files. All are available via ftp at mac.archive.umich.edu or sumex-aim.stanford.edu, except for Norton Utilities, Silverlining, Retrospect, and SoundEdit, which are commercial programs. Some may also reside on Room Service.

You can keep up-to-date with new freeware and shareware programs that are hitting the net by reading the Usenet group comp.sys.mac.digest.

A note here about shareware. Contrary to a good amount of public opinion, shareware is *not* free. In good faith, you should send payment to the shareware author, if it is requested. Doing so will insure that the shareware system will continue, and that updates to your favorite shareware program will continue to come out.

As stated in the introduction, this is just a brief gloss over the depths of power tools that are available for the Mac. Stay tuned to Chicago Computing as we explore these areas in greater depths in future issues.

The Foundations of the PC

Ben Sussman / Staff Writer

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You've unpacked your brand new, shiny PC clone out of its boxes and set it up on your desk. It's got a fast 386 or 486 processor, a lot of memory and hard disk space, nice graphics and a mouse. But even the most sophisticated lump of hardware is useless without powerful software in the driver's seat. What software, then, do you need to make your PC productive? What do you need to make yourself a functioning member of the U of C electronic community?

You've realized by now that the U of C campus is dominated by Macintosh computers. But this doesn't scare you. You bought your PC knowing that you would not only get more hardware bang for your buck, but that you would have access to the

largest pool of software in the world. Period. So let's go shopping!

Foundation

The most important program on your hard disk is called the operating system (OS). When you turn on your computer, this is the program that automatically starts up, grips all

the hardware, and gives you a user interface. The OS is in charge of managing your computer by dishing out resources to applications in a responsible manner.

Needless to say, operating systems vary widely. Mac users use System 7, which provides all the nice windows, icons and buttons you're familiar with. PC clones have been using the same OS since the early '80s, known as DOS. If you purchased your PC from a real company (i.e. didn't build it from spare parts in your garage) then you undoubtedly have this OS already on your hard disk. The downside of this is that DOS is extremely outdated: it treats your powerful 486 processor like a 286 or worse, it has irritating limitations on the way it deals with memory, and it can only run a single program at a time. Mac users will undoubtedly make fun of you. The upside of this is that millions of other PC users are stuck in the same predicament, and there are many more of you than Mac users, so you know you can muscle a gang together and make the Mac people shut up.

Windows

In recent years Microsoft has created a software legacy known as "Windows." This is a DOS program which now comes bundled with virtually every PC system, providing a Macintosh "look and feel." Despite what Microsoft's box cover says, however, Windows is not an operating system. It's a single DOS program that creates a pretty graphical environment and the illusion of running many programs at once. The sad truth is that people forget this, try to do too many things with Windows, and crash their system. Windows is not very stable because DOS itself is primitive. Nevertheless, Windows is an absolute necessity for the PC user. There is a tremendous base of software for Windows — almost every program ever written for the Macintosh has now been produced for Windows — making it easier than ever for PC and Mac users to share their work. Despite the instability of Windows, it really does offer a more intuitive environment for getting work done.

Your Word Processor

The need to word-process was 90% of

the reason you bought a computer in the first place. It's also how you're going to spend 90% of your time in front of the screen. So you'd better have a Word Processor you enjoy using! Both the PC and Mac worlds are caught in the throes of war: Microsoft Word versus WordPerfect. The majority of computer users have taken one side or another; each side swears that their word processor is faster, more powerful, easier to use, blah blah blah. (I'm a diehard WordPerfect fan myself.) As far as I can tell, though, both products seem to be getting more and more similar. Not only are the user-interfaces becoming identical, but when one company announces a new feature, it's only a matter of months before the competition has released a upgrade with the same feature. More importantly, each word processor has the ability to read and write in the competitor's data format, so you're guaranteed that anyone can read your document regardless of what you used to produce it. The only thing to be sure of is that whether you buy Microsoft Word or WordPerfect, make sure it's the "Windows" version of the program. You'll be guaranteed all the nice menus, buttons, and scrollbars that Mac users enjoy. And you can rest assured that you'll be right in the mainstream.

Emergency Stuff

Computers break. Hard drives crash without any warning. This means you lose all of your work. Don't laugh, because it's happened to me, and it can happen to you.

First recommendation: *back up* your work every week or so. Ask yourself "if my hard disk vanished into thin air, what computer files would be irreplaceable?" Then manually copy these files onto floppy disks and store them in a safe place where they won't be disturbed, like inside your chemistry textbook.

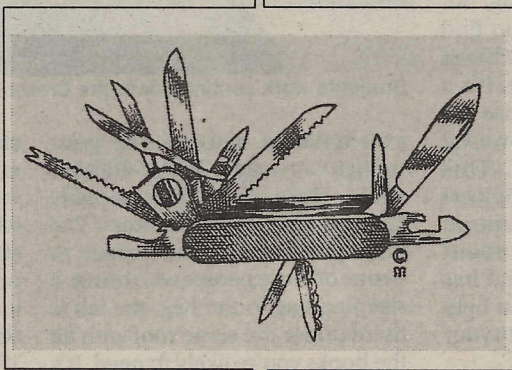
Second recommendation: get yourself the Norton Utilities for DOS (by Symantec, Inc.) As I mentioned before, DOS is a gawky, hard to use system. Not only do these utilities make it easier to find things, navigate your directory tree, speed up your disk, and analyze system problems, but they make *repairs* to your data. I promise that this is one package that is absolutely essential to maintaining the integrity of your system.

Possibly Essential

Of course, one of the joys of computers is buying software that really isn't essential, but convincing yourself that it is. Here are some brief descriptions of outstanding software that you may or may not need.

First, I recommend Quicken for Windows, by Intuit, Inc. Now that you're in college, you're a big kid, probably in charge of your finances for the first time. Quicken is a fantastic program that allows you to keep track of your first checking account, savings account, credit card(s), and phone bills. It makes neat graphs to show you exactly how you're throwing away your money. Second, I recommend that you get yourself hooked onto the net (see the article on "Getting Hooked"). Cyberspace is a fantastic place to meet techies, share ideas, and waste time with people all over the planet. Your friends will wonder where you've gone. Finally, there are more games for DOS than any other operating system. If you have a decent sound-card (like a SoundBlaster), you'll find games like Star Control and Ultima completely addictive. If you live in a dorm, you'll find that your room will become permanently infected with "vidders." The only way to get rid of them, it seems, is to grit your teeth and delete all the games.

Especially before your parents come to visit.



If you post to any Usenet newsgroup with the name "Kibo" in your post, you will get a reply from the net deity himself. Who is Kibo? According to *Wired*, it's 26 year-old James Parry of Boston.

Jerry Seinfeld upgraded his computer in his comfortable TV apartment from a Macintosh SE to a PowerBook Duo this season.

William Gibson wrote the ultra Sci-Fi book *Neuromancer* on a 1927 Hermes typewriter and keeps his computer knowledge at a minimum. He's upgraded, but he's still behind Seinfeld. He now has an SE/30.

Easter Egg Alert: If you are using System 7 on a Mac, go to the Maps control panel, and type in "mid" into the location text box, and then click on the "Find" button.



Free Computing: Using Public Sites

Antoun Nabhan / Contributor
anabhan@midway.uchicago.edu

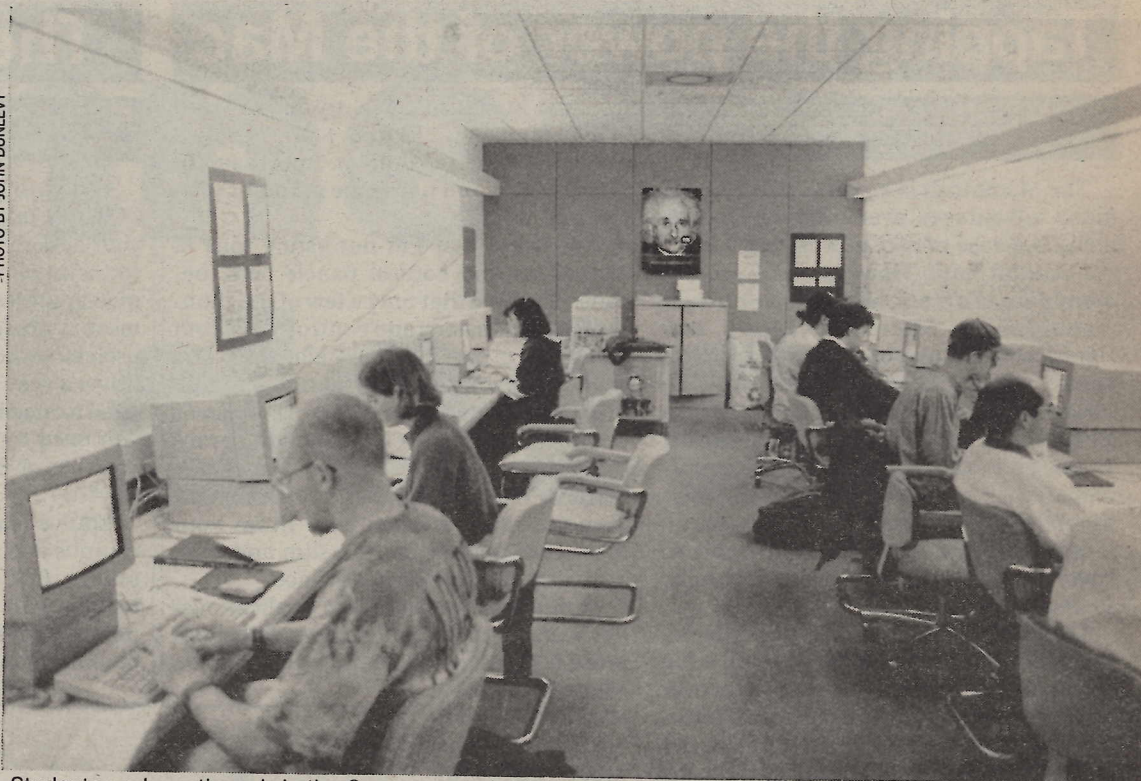
It may be O-Week now, but it won't be long before classes start, the skies get gray, and the undergrads get too surly to be nice to the squirrels. After an earnest perusal of the *Dreams and Choices* viewbook you might conclude that this Kafka-esque atmosphere is simply tradition; not so. The reason happiness seems so awfully unhip at this place is because everyone has so damn much work to do.

The corollary to this, of course, is that as a new member of the University Community, you will be expected to partake of this intellectual masochism. Your "To Do" list will soon overflow with papers to be written and labs to be reported on. Sure, you can write all this stuff up on the gunmetal-gray Smith-Corona your mother used in college and passed down as a family heirloom, but you don't want to be spending money on White-Out™ when there's a Harold's Chicken Shack down the street. Besides, you can't play Tetris on that Smith-Corona. At some time or another, you'll need a computer, and you can't always borrow your roommate's. A better idea is to use the University's computers; we give them so much in tuition that it's only fair that we get a few games of Tetris in at their expense. "Yeah, you're real cute and full of teen angst," I hear you sneer, "But you haven't told me *how*!" Here, then, is a rundown of the public computing sites on campus.

USITE- This is the main public lab run by Academic and Public Computing (APC). It's located on

the far west side of Harper Library; keep going past the magazine nook, walk through the door and behold! A sea of computers just waiting for you to jump on and process some words or spread some sheets. Well, not exactly. USITE has 30-some Macintoshes of varying vintages, a handful of NeXT machines, and an adjoining room with IBM PC's and compatibles. This seems like a lot of computers, and it is, but this is the site all the undergrads know how to find, and generally the one with the longest waiting lists at midterms and finals time. Eight of the machines are Macintosh IIci's, which is great if your task requires a slew of computing power or if you are really impatient. There are also eight IIx's, which are good if you need a color machine when all the IIci's are being used. The rest of the Macs are SE's and II's, which are old, slow, and frustrating, but still beat a typewriter. If you find yourself using public machines more than once in a while, it's a good idea to learn how to use the NeXTs, which are fairly powerful but woefully underused. This means that even at the busiest times it's fairly easy to get time on one. Other good things about USITE: It's open till 3am and has full-time assistants who can help you when the computer eats your homework.

Regenstein- Also run by APC, this lab is (surprise!) on the second floor of the Regenstein Library. It's even busier than USITE, and the Regrats that frequent it are less likely to be friendly when the lines get long. No assistants are there to help you, so it's not a good place to go if you need a clue on a regular basis. There's only one laser printer, so



Students work continuously in the Crerar computing lab, even during the summer, while remaining quiet.

you have to wait to see your thoughts on paper. The upsides are 15 Mac IIcx's, which are reasonably fast and have color monitors. The other plus is that if you happen to be one of those people who brings a sleeping bag to the Reg, the lab is there under the same roof with all the books you're likely to need. It's only open when the library is, though, so if your creative spurts come after midnight it's a better bet to go to USITE or use the computers in your dorm lab.

Crerar- This one has 14 IIcx's, as opposed to 15 at the Regenstein lab. Still only one laser printer. Crerar is the science library, so the computers are well-stocked with

statistical software and other science-oriented software that isn't readily available at USITE. People who frequent Crerar tend to be so studious that unzipping your backpack for the people at the door to look inside will earn glares from the momentarily distracted. Things get tense here when the lines get long. But again, it's right there with a whole slew of science research materials, so convenience is a factor. The hours are as short as those of the library, so nocturnal writers can just forget it.

Ryerson- This is on the first floor of the Ryerson part of the Ryerson/Eckhart science building, and it's run by the Computer Science de-

partment, not APC. Their Macs number over 30 and there are 4 laser printers; a pretty good ratio. Hyperknowledgeable computer science majors frequent the place, so if you like to compute until your corneas implode, this is the place to be. There's a posting of times when assistants with a given area of expertise will be on the job, so even if you don't actually need to use the computers there it's worthwhile to ask questions here. It's open till midnight on weekdays and unique in having a plethora of programming tools, so if you abso-

See Labs on Page 35

Email — Fast, Cheap, & Easy

James Fraser / Staff Writer
jbf1@midway.uchicago.edu

Suzy went to Harvard. Johnny made a better choice and came to the U of C. But the hormones were running high over the summer, and they decided to try for that "Long Distance" thing. Being the sort of people that had many arguments, they couldn't put up with the delays of the US Mail. Being students, expensive phone calls weren't an option. Being hip to modern alternatives they settled on electronic mail (usually pronounced e mail and written email).

What if you don't have any

friends at other campuses, let alone a girlfriend. You should still read on, not only because I promise to work in at least one Beavis and Butthead reference, but because email is good for purposes other than romantic epistles: teachers may provide their email address for questions, mailing lists on many subjects exist, you can get help through email, and if all else fails, you can always send complaints about the US to President Clinton at president@whitehouse.gov. And that's not all, we will also toss in a 19 piece set of g... oops, I meant to say that there really are more possibilities for email than I could possibly list here.

Once you've come to the conclusion that email is for you, the next step is to decide how you'll get to it. The popularity of email means that there are many different programs available to choose from. These can run on powerful multi-user machines or on personal desktop computers.

As mentioned elsewhere, our multi-user environment is UNIX. There are two popular mail programs for UNIX: mm and rmail. (mh is also out there, but is not nearly as popular on campus as the other two.) mail is popular because its interface is similar to the standard Unix interface. mm,

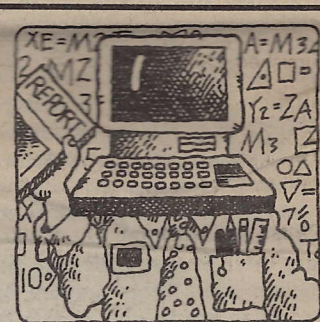
on the other hand, provides extensive online help (just type "help" at the mm> prompt). To start either of these programs type the appropriate name at the Unix prompt (usually a ">").

When using a personal computer, you can choose to use a mail "client." Client mail programs interact with the campus mail server (midway.uchicago.edu) and bring the mail to your personal computer for reading, or send the mail that you write on your local machine off to the server to get out to the big (heh, heh, he said big. heh, heh.) Internet. If you are inexperienced with Unix, but familiar with your Mac or DOS machine, treating your mail like this will let you edit, print, and save your mail in an environment where you are comfortable, and avoid the cold, cruel world of Unix. The most popular client program is called Eudora. There are Macintosh, DOS and Windows versions available. The DOS and Windows versions require an actual network connection, not just a modem. The Macintosh version, if properly installed, can run on connected Macs or machines hooked up with a modem. These can be found on the Jeeves volume of the Room Service server in the CompCtr zone on the campus network. In addition, many of the

Macs at public sites have Eudora installed in such a way that users can keep their mail files on a floppy disk and use it at different sites. You can talk to a site attendant if you have troubles getting this set up. There is also a help packet available courtesy of APC which can be picked up at the computer store.

Once you've got the techie stuff of getting your email program of choice running, you can start the communications. For getting in touch with your U of C buddies, you can just use their "person id" as their email address. This is the name that is used for logging in, such as jbf1, or jdsmith. When communicating with far away places on the Internet, you need to add more information about where the person you are trying to reach is located. This comes after an @ in the address. For example, if you need to give your email address to a friend at another school, it's personid@midway.uchicago.edu. (So mine is jbf1@midway.uchicago.edu). There's also your ph name, which can be used as an address, but that's fodder for another article some day.

So, go ahead, try it, send me a piece of email if you want. I'll reply. I didn't write sentence one, paragraph two without personal experience.



**THINK ABOUT
COMPUTERS
TOO MUCH?
Then
write for
Chicago
Computing!**

**Sign up for the
Chicago
Computing Staff
on the 3rd floor of
Ida Noyes Hall
during Student
Activities Night!**



Blurbs

The following recipe is taken from The on-line hacker Jargon File, version 2.9.12. Try it! oo'blik [from the Dr. Seuss title "Bartholomew and the Oobleck"] n. A bizarre semi-liquid sludge made from cornstarch and water. Enjoyed among hackers who

make batches during playtime at parties for its amusing and extremely non-Newtonian behavior; it pours and splatters, but resists rapid motion like a solid and will even crack when hit by a hammer. Often found near lasers.

Feeling thirsty? Try fingering the Coke Machine (yes, with it's own Internet address) at the University of Wisconsin: "finger coke@cs.wisc.edu." We refuse to comment further.

If you ever see a dog with a spot, or hear "moof" on an Apple Macintosh, you've encountered Claris, the dog-cow, mascot of Apple Programmers' and Developers' Association.



Electronic Etch-a-Sketch and The Tan Toaster: derogatory terms for Macintosh computers. These came from the original tan, boxy Mac, 512, and Mac Plus, which came with an early version of MacDraw.

CLASSIFIEDS

THE CHICAGO MAROON

Classified advertising in the Chicago Maroon is \$3 for each line. Lines are 45 characters long INCLUDING spaces and punctuation. Special headings are 20 character lines at \$4 per line. Ads are NOT accepted over the phone, and they must be paid in advance. Submit all ads in person or by mail to the Chicago Maroon, Ida Noyes Hall Rm. 305 1212 E. 59th St., Chicago IL 60637 attn: Classified Ads. Deadlines: Wednesdays and Fridays 12 pm, prior to publication. **The Chicago Maroon now Accepts Mastercard & Visa Call 702-9555 or 702-3300.**

SPACE

FIRST MONTH'S RENT FREE!!

5210-14S. Woodlawn Across from Kimbark Shopping Plaza. Newly remodeled studios and one bedroom in METICULOUSLY maintained SECURITY bldg. Resident engineer, heating & cooking gas included. Laundry facilities, hardwood or carpeted floors & ceiling fans. Must see studio & one bedroom starting at \$375. Phone 588-1784.

Studio's & 1 Bedroom in secure building close to shopping and transportation. Student and Staff discount start at \$350 call 752-7788.

Chic rehab studios & 1 bed apts with dining rooms in vicinity of 51st and Harper. Heat & cooking. \$450-\$550. #493-4698.

5401 S. Harper 3bd apt. available Oct. 1 completely remodeled new apl ceiling fans each bdrm living room & 2 bdrm Oct. 1 Call Saban or Came 324-0914

Studio Apt with hardwood floors in quiet bldg. \$380/mo util incl. Call 684-8596.

3 BDRM - 2 BATH APT

Only one left, 1600 sq ft. Hardwood floors, French windows. Dozen closets, Laundry in bldg. Heat included. Student discount Call today 924-0604.

Hugh 1 & 2 bed apts in vicinity of 54th & Harper. Mag lake view. Heat & cooking. \$525-\$625 #493-2183.

LARGE 2 BEDROOM JUST REMODELED APARTMENT 54TH PL. & HARPER ACROSS FROM CO-OP CENTER NATURAL WOOD FLOORS CERAMIC TILE KITCHEN & BATH PRIV. FRT. BALCONY FORMAL DINING ROOM \$825.00 INCL HEAT NO PETS 10/15 525-3373.

2BR APT 56/Blackstone \$675 includes all utilities for non-smoker(s) new appliances newly rehabbed, furnished, cable TV, avail Oct 1 288-1212, 288-6216 for apmnt.

U of C student wants to rent detached garage anywhere in HP, Kenwood, Southshore for workshop & storage. Call Eric @ 493-1782 msg.

PRIME CAMPUS LOC., charm grdn 1 bdrm, single occ w.b.f.p, \$625 & all util incl. 643-8499.

One bdrm avail in two bdrm apt at 51st & Cornell. Fully furn except for bdrm. \$360/mo (incl heat) +1/2 util. On campus & downtown bus routes and near METRA train. Laundry, mgmt office, janitor in bldg. Security entrance & cable. Must like cats Lisa (w) (312) 661-5859, (h) (312) 493-5472.

3rd floor vict house 56th & Kenwood for rent by UC family 752-7147 eves.

Large private room in Blackstone & 56th home. Share entire third floor with another student. Possible trade rent reduction for spanish tutoring 9th grade lab student. Call 493-2951.

32Y swm professional will share his georgian house with female 73rd & Kedzie quiet enviro, \$200 a month, nonsm., ref req, 312 778-1305 eve.

Spacious third floor of Kenwood house available for \$500 plus housesitting services. We pay utilities. Quiet neighborhood on U.C. bus route; separate entrance. Graduate student couple preferred please call 548-0016 with two references.

1 and 2 Bedroom Apartments Available \$650-\$770 Call Sheila 493-5437.

PEOPLE WANTED

\$600-SUBJECTS WANTED

for night-shift study. For first 10 days sleep at normal time. For last 8 days sleep only during day. Bed & wake time exactly 12 hours later than before. Several lab visits required in Hyde Park. No blood or drugs involved. Biological Rhythms res lab St. Lukes Rush-Presbyterian Med. Cen. Call at least 3 weeks before you want to start. Leave message at 243-0486 at anytime. Attn: number appearing in previous 2 issues was incorrect.

EASTWEST RECORDS is looking for college reps in the Chicago area. Responsibilities include retail, promotion and marketing. Those interested must have a strong knowledge of alternative music. This is your shot to break into the record business. Contact Pete Rosenblum at (212) 275-2860.

HELP WANTED

Ida's Cafe looking for Cook & Asst. Manager 5 evenings a week - full-time, possibly two part-time positions. Experienced cook, honest & creative. Wage dependent on experience. References required. Ideal for graduate student or spouse. Call Karen at 702-9738.

Are you strong and handy? Family with beautiful old house in Kenwood needs help with home maintenance. Four hours or more weekly, \$8/hr, more if experienced in carpentry, electrical work, gardening, etc. Please call 548-0016 with references.

SPECIAL PROJECTS COORDINATOR

A Los Angeles based high-profile, international corporation is seeking a Special Projects Coordinator to assist the company Chairman in a wide variety of projects. We are an established restaurant company that is going into the hotel/gaming business and starting our own record company. Top candidates will have good communication and organization skills and possess a college education be fluent in either Spanish or French and be able to travel on short notice Excellent salary and a lot of good times.

Please send a resume:
Director, Human Resources
P.O. Box 34404
Los Angeles, CA 90034

PART TIME HELP NEEDED

Seeking female graduate student to help oversee two adolescent girls while mom works late. Mon-Thurs, 5 to 9pm. All school holidays off must drive room and private bath in luxury apartment optional. Call evenings 493-2828.

Parents of high-functioning four-year-old girl with autism seek graduate students to learn and apply behavior modification therapy in daughter's regimen. (Prefer Psych Med Education & speech therapy majors) Downtown loop area. Must be able to work weekdays, some weekends. Good compensation call 565-0706.

Music Industry Fall-Spring Internship

National Concert Promotion/Marketing company based in L.A. seeks RESPONSIBLE OUTGOING Music/Marketing Intern based in Chicago. Sophomore or above. Know your market well, be very into music. Call Mary ASAP 213 368-4738.

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Study of ovarian function. Must be 18-35 years old, not on birth control pills and have regular periods. Requires 2-one day admissions to the University of Chicago, Clinical Research Center.

\$150 reimbursement

Call Seth Levant, M.D., University of Chicago, for further information: 702-6642.

STUDENT ASSISTANT(S)

Students wanted to perform library duties: sort, shelve, and page library materials; filing and other clerical duties. Foreign language skills preferred. Must be available minimum 10hrs, maximum 18.5 hrs. Weekly between the hours of 9am and 5pm. Monday thru Friday (Flexible Scheduling). Hourly rate \$5.28. Applications accepted at: The Center for Research Libraries 6050 S. Kenwood Chicago, IL 60637.

EOE M/F

Spring Break "94 - SELL TRIPS, EARN CASH + GO FREE!!! Student Travel Services is now hiring campus reps. Call @ 800 648-4849.

TRAVEL FREE! Cancun, Jamaica, Florida, S. Padre! sell reliable Spring Break packages! Best commissions! Sun Splash Tours 1 800 426-7710.

"YEN FOR YEN? TEACH IN JAPAN

Got a Yen for a Yen? Teach in Japan! Current list of more than 60 english conversation and other language schools-actively recruiting abroad. detailed information. Send money order, cashiers check for U.S. \$75. Includes airmail postage. Allow 2 weeks for delivery from receipt of payment international trade facilitators, P.O. Box 12683, Tuscon AZ 85732.

EARN \$150-\$300

Volunteers needed to participate in research studies involving non-experimental, FDA approved drugs on mood and motor performance. Studies are conducted at the U.C. Med. Center Dept. of Anesthesia & Critical Care by Dr. J. Zacny. Studies involve either the inhalation or the injection of a drug. If you are between 21&39 years old and in good health, call Karen at 702-1108.

TUTORS NEEDED MATH & ENGLISH

9 People who can teach both math & English to a wide variety of elementary, secondary, college & adult students. Must be able to teach reading, English composition, geometry, trigonometry & 2 years of algebra. B.A. & GRE (or equivalent) test scores of Q650 V650 required. \$9-12.50 per hour.

CURRICULUM AIDES SUBSTITUTE TUTORS

4 people to assist tutors by preparing teaching materials & homework assignments in math & English. Will teach in the tutor's absence. SAT (or equivalent) test scores of V690 M690 required. B.A. not essential. \$7.50-8 per hr.

CONTACT STEVEN SMITH IVY LEAGUE TUTORING 752-2222

EARN \$150-\$370

Volunteers needed to participate in studies by Drs. deWit and Zacny in the Dept. of Psychiatry at the U of Chicago on mood and behavioral effects of commonly used, non-experimental drugs. If you are between 21 and 35 years old and in good health, call Brenda at 702-3560 between 8:30 and 11:00am.

CATERING SERVERS NEEDED, Part-time, catering experience required, top dollar paid, must have black-whites, call 275-4018. Hyde Park area jobs. Events a la Carte.

Babysitter wanted, preferably with car pick-up and stay with pre-schooler 3 eves/week days flexible refs req call 493-3130.

Reliable person wanted to care for 7 year old in our home after school hours and during vacations. Driver preferred but not essential Call 955-8571 after 6pm M-F.

SERVICES

Judith Types-and has a memory. ph 955-4417

James Bone, editor-typist-363-0522.

Word Processing, editing by experienced Secretary. Marsha 288-3815.

PIANO LESSONS

For students of all ages and levels. Call 643-3168.

Buddhist meditation service every Sunday at 9:30 a.m. No charge, all welcome Oct 1-2, one day meditation retreat for experienced meditators. \$60 Oct 8-9 overnight introductory meditation course. \$140. Zen Buddhist Temple 1710 W. Cornelia (near Lincoln and Addison) (312) 528-8685

We are two Hyde Park couples who share a caring, experienced and child-oriented babysitter for the daily care of our kids. If you need child care for 20 or more hours a week and want to share our babysitter, please call us (312) 268-2061 or (312) 947-8921.

Banchetto Musical: Classical chamber music for weddings, receptions, & parties, 493-2816.

Need Help Moving ? call sam the man with the van. Experienced & reliable U of C student. Student rates. Call 667-2273.

Latin Dance instruction comes to Hyde Park! Sal sa, Merengue, Cha Cha-the most popular dances in town. M-6pm, Th-730pm. No partner necessary. 5650 S. Woodlawn - Woolman Room. Starts Oct. 4 and is ongoing. \$7/class 288-1440.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING CLASSES THIS QUARTER:

*Stop Smoking Clinic: Mondays and Wednesdays October 11th - November 17th 11:00 - 12noon

*Behavioral Weight Loss: Thursdays. October 14th - December 11:00 - 12noon

*Yoga: Saturdays, October 16th - November 20th 9:00 - 10:30a.m.

*Back Pain: Tuesday, October 26th 4:30 - 6:00p.m.

*Assertiveness Training Workshop: Monday, November 15th 4:30 - 6:30p.m.

*Stress Management: Tuesday, November 16th 4:30 - 6:30p.m.

Pre-Registration Required, Call 702-0240

FOR SALE

57th St. Bookcases: pine, cherry, oak bookcases, stereo cases & cabinets from \$38. Visit our shop behind Kinko's, 1315 E. 57th St. 363-3038.

PC Monitor, CPU, keyboard, dot matrix printer, \$700 or best offer. Also electronic typewriter, \$50 or best offer; 10-key calculators, negotiable. Nina, (312)955-5290.

2 Bedroom Hyde Park Condo For Sale By Owner 2baths dual level new carpet upstairs newly sanded floors downstairs well kept building walk to UC campus call 312 483-0231 for showing.

CONDO FOR SALE

5847 Blackstone spacious, quiet, sunny studio separate dining rm, nice kitchen, newly remodeled. Owner 667-1826. \$35K.

100% pure cashmere \$95 shawls, \$195 twin blankets. \$250 Queen 1 800 428-7825 X303.

Women's famous maker wool skirts, suits, sweaters sizes 10 & 12 \$25.00 each 752-2668 after 3:00p.m.

Reg. sz foot locker \$10.00 752-2668 after 3p.m.

Condo For Sale: University Park, higher floor, large efficiency, newly decorated, carpeted, 24hr security \$27 obo (708) 354-2615.

APARTMENT FOR SALE

Well-kept 2BR near U of C by owner, \$29K. Coop Lrge kit, hdwd flrs, lndry, pkg, grdn, dshwshr. 5339 S. Ellis Ave 702-8045, 493-7573.

BOOKCASES-High quality solid wood craftsmanship, lowest prices. Located on campus Delivery available 684-1974.

Three Bicycles Hi quality, good condition campus transport or touring. \$50 each call 493-2951.

MISCELLANEOUS

April Abbotts Social Adventures is a thoughtful, unpretentious, confidential matchmaking service for singles with graduate degrees. Ages range from 25-60. Start the new school year with a new relationship! For information. call 643-8404.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

To Subscribe to the New York Times at special campus rate of 30c (Mon-Sat) per issue, call your campus rep at (312) 667-6762. Delivery available on or off campus in zip codes 60615-37.

LOST CAT 9/17 "Dinah" Brn. Blk & Gold 643-0069.

ACHTING! GERMAN!

Take APRIL WILSONS lively fifteen week GERMAN COURSE this fall and highpass the winter language exam! Fun courses and readings! Classes meet M,W,F, starting Oct. 11. For information and to register, call: 667-3038.

Kimbark Avenue Association flea market, Sat Oct 2, 1993, 9:30a.m. to 3p.m. 4700-4900 S. Kimbark Ave., furniture, clothes, kitchen items, appliances, & more

MOVING SALE

Huge moving sale - 4833 S. Kimbark plus Kimbark Ave Flea Market! Desks, Chairs, Tables, Grand Piano, Antiques, Collectibles, Sofas Much, much more 9-3 Sat Oct 2

University Park, higher floor (quieter), large efficiency, newly decorated, carpeted, 24 hrs. security short term financing available, \$27,000, evenings 708-354-2615.

CHICAGO BEACH APARTMENTS

5100 SOUTH CORNELL

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

10% STUDENT DISCOUNT

Studios & 1 Bdrms, Historic building, remote coded entry system, lobby personnel, college and Jeffery busses at corner, shopping near, on site office and maintenance, Stove, Frig, Window AC, Laundry Room, Cable ready.

955-0505

Chicago Computing

The Computing Journal of the University of Chicago

Inside:

• Free computers!

• E-Z E-Mail

• Power Tools

• Computer Shopping

• More Moof!

• Volume 1, Number 1 •

• September 29, 1993 •

Today Quads, Tomorrow the World

Ben Sussman / Staff Writer

bms1@midway.uchicago.edu

The University of Chicago is a networked place. Not only do we have an extensive internal network of Macintoshes built into our dorms and divisions, but we have a link to the outside world as well. This is our connection to the *Internet*, which, as other articles mention, is a world-wide, self-sustaining network of universities, research institutions, and commercial organizations. This is an international electronic community where e-mail, real-time conferencing, and hundreds of discussion forums abide. The Internet revolves around the public exchange of ideas and information—what U of C student can resist such temptations?

Quads, Ellis, and Kimbark are three Sun Sparc-10 computers in the NORC building that provide our school with a gateway to the Internet. These machines run a variant of the UNIXTM operating system — a powerful, multitasking, multi-users system that (unlike the Mac graphical environment) provides the user only with a command-prompt interface. "Multi-user" means that a large number of people can all be using the system simultaneously, each running different applications. Unix machines are typically used in scientific world as platforms for intensive programming and research; they have excellent networking abilities too, and the Internet is mainly a gigantic web of connected Unix machines.

How to Reach Unix

1) In order to use a Unix machine, an "account" with a password and personal workspace must be created for you. When

you connect to the machine, you must log into your account with the correct name and password. All first-year students receive an envelope during their class registration which contains a predefined password and instructions. *Do not throw this away!* Instead, follow the instructions, log in to the "claims" account, and answer all the questions.

2) If you can access a Macintosh or PC that is part of the campus local network, you can copy free software from Academic and Public Computing (APC) at the front desks of the dormitories. This software uses the TCP/IP protocol (what the Internet is built on) to let the computer connect to Quads, Ellis or Kimbark. See the APC guide for more details.

If you have a modem on your computer, you can set your terminal program to even parity, 7 databits, 1 stop bit, and call 753-0975. After the "connect" message, press enter, then type "tip" at the next prompt. Press enter a few more times, and then type either "quads", "ellis", or "kimbark" at the prompt, depending on where your account is located.

When you're done, be sure to type "logout" before hanging up — strange errors have been known to happen with the tip server.

Or, for the least amount of hassle, just go to a public computing site and use any of the machines there. They're all networked and have the correct software installed. (See the article inside on "Free Computing.")

What to Do When You Get There

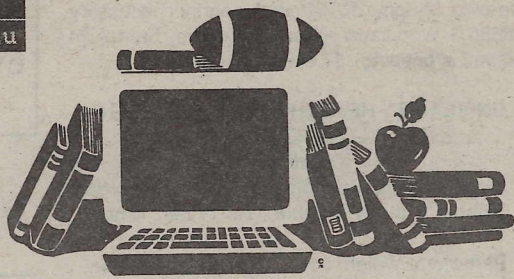
When you first connect with a Unix machine, you will see a "login:" prompt. Type your username. Then type your password at the "password:" prompt. At the "term = (vt100)" prompt, press enter. At this point,

Get Hooked Into the Net

Cory L. Scott / Editor

cls6@midway.uchicago.edu

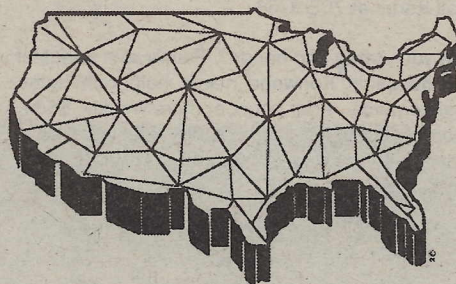
While a standalone computer in the corner of your dorm room or apartment may be fine for writing papers, you'll be missing a great amount of opportunity and information by not hooking up in one form or another to the campus-wide network. In the dormitories, for example, Mac and PC users can access laser printers, file servers, and most importantly, the Internet. The Internet is a worldwide system of networked computers involved in education, research, business, and government operations. If you hook up your computer to the campus-wide network that is available in the dorms, your machine will be yet another node on the Internet, allowing you to transfer information at much greater speeds than ever possible with typical modems and phone lines. The Internet network allows you to send electronic mail, read netnews, transfer files, talk to students in real-time across the globe, access databases of information, and much more. However, if you're in an apartment or otherwise



unable to directly connect your computer to the campus-wide network, a trusty and inexpensive 2400 baud modem will also do the trick, although you sacrifice a good amount of speed.

For dormitory residents, it's fairly easy to get your Macintosh or PC connected to the campus-wide network. CONNECT, the same service that is in charge of your phone hookup, is also in charge of data line connections. If you look closely at your phone jack, there are also two other ports available

See Hooking Up on Page 35



you may choose to read or skip system announcements by pressing "y" or "n" at each question. Finally, you will reach a standard Unix system prompt. You know you've reached this prompt when you can press "enter" indefinitely and all that happens is a carriage return and a redisplayed prompt.

It's from this prompt that you can issue commands to Unix to start various programs. Here is a quick list of beginner Unix commands and programs:

logout — end your Unix session

ls — list the contents of your account.

If you follow this command with a -CF (e.g. "ls -CF") your files will be annotated with marks indicating subdirectories (folders) (e.g. "programs/") and programs you can run (e.g. "runme"). If you include a -l after the command, you will get a detailed listing of dates, file-sizes, etc.

cd dir — change directory to "dir"

This moves you from the current directory into a subdirectory "dir". If you want to

See UNIX on Page 35

Help! I've crashed, and I can't get back up!

James Fraser / Staff Writer

jbf1@midway.uchicago.edu

It's O-week, and you're happy with your new Banana Jr. 2000. Ready to surf the net, hang ten on a wave of info, right? World at your finger tips. No problems. Sounds good, but sooner or later you'll need help. Maybe adjusting the size of columns in MS Word, editing your .login, or getting rid of the little picture of a bomb with the oh-so-friendly "System Error. ID=02 Restart?"

So that you're properly prepared for that day of trial, here's a list to have, to hold, to memorize, and to use:

✂ Clip and Save ✂

Uncle Jamie's Patented "I need help. What now?"

Miracle Cure Checklist

• **Online Help** — Many programs have a built-in help feature that has information on the basics of most features. In System 7 for the Macintosh, Apple provided a standard place to find help: the balloon with a question mark in the upper right hand corner of the screen is called the Help menu. Even Balloon Help on Macs can be helpful for figuring out what a particular menu item or button does.

• **Manuals** — "RTFM" or "Read The Freakin' Manual" (hey, we're tryin' to maintain some integrity here) isn't a well used acronym for nothing. No one likes to help someone that hasn't tried to figure out their problem on their own. Understandably, no one wants to try to figure how the mind of Microsoft worked (in mysterious ways, my friend, mysterious ways) when devising the index of their manuals, but it's one of the best ways to help, and no one else gets bothered. Make sure you check the manuals before continuing on in this list.

• **Friends** — One of the quicker, nicer ways to get help, but remember not to be too demanding, or you might lose this source of help. (I still don't appreciate that 2:30 am underlining question, Steve.)

• **Faculty** — If you are working on a special computer assignment for a class, your teacher may have some experience with the problems you are encountering or know someone that knows the program well.

• **Computing Site Staff** — Many of the computing sites around campus have Computing Assistants (CA's) that can help with both site-specific and general questions. The Ryerson Mac Lab keeps a chart of when different staff with various programming expertise's work at the site. Usite, at 702-7894, is responsible for the Reg and Crerar Clusters. In addition, Usite can sometimes help with late night problems.

• **APC Hotline** — On weekdays, 9 to 5, APC staff answers questions about software/hardware problems, how to get things done and other computer miscellany. The phone number is (312)702-3111, and the email address is advisor@midway.uchicago.edu. Sometimes, the wait on the automatic hold can be long, don't expect someone to always answer your call immediately.

• **Campus Computer Store Support** — For products purchased at CCS, there is a technical support hotline open weekdays 8:30 to 4:30 at 702-7500, or email ccstech@midway.

• **Manufacturer Support** — In your manual (You read it, right?) there might be a number given for technical support. If there is a number, this can be a good place to get specific help. After all these are the people that wrote the program, right? Well, it's worth a try.

✂ Clip and Save ✂

Well, if this doesn't satisfy your hankerin' for help, I'm not sure what will, and you may be stuck. But hey, I hear we're the 13th generation, "ABORT, RETRY, IGNORE, FAIL?"

Blurbs

Here's some computer acroymns that need to be defined:

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions

A list of questions with answers of commonly asked questions on a particular newsgroup. This means that the newsgroup is now filled with requests for the FAQ rather than the aforementioned questions.

RTFM: literally Read The F*ckin' Manual - You're likely to hear this from the guy down the hall sometime after you ask him question #496....

Anonymous FTP: While FTP is an acronym for "File Transfer Protocol", it is also a verb in net-speak. The Internet is speckled with computers designated as "anonymous ftp servers" — virtual warehouses loaded with information and free software. When logging into these servers, use the username "anonymous" and give your e-mail address

as a password. Most of the good stuff is kept in the /pub directory. To start, all FAQs for Usenet newsgroups are available at "rtfm.mit.edu". A place with tons of Mac software, IBM software, utilities, games, and pictures would be "wuarchive.wustl.edu." A great Mac archive is "sumex.stanford.edu" (look in /info-mac.) Happy hunting.

The Prism

a weekly review of politics and culture

THE FOURTH ESTATE

The Conservative Weekly Journal at The University of Chicago



Maroon political sections...

4E on page 41; flip for The Prism on page 80

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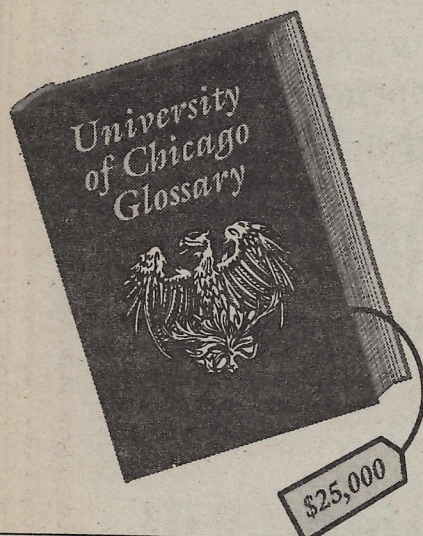
THE FOURTH ESTATE

Volume 5, Number 8

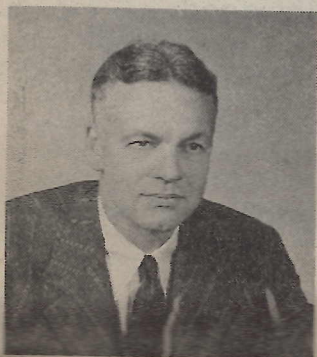
The Conservative Weekly Journal at
The University of Chicago

September 29, 1993

Words to Live By

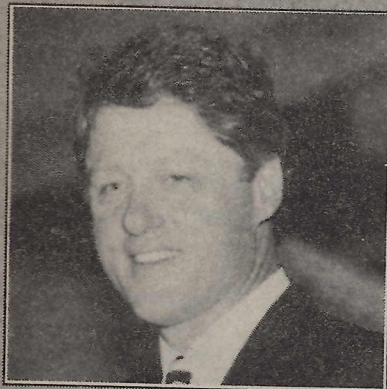


Do-It-Yourself Education



Robert Maynard Hutchins dream of a Common Core is long dead at the U of C.
Page 57

The Right's Secret Weapon



Page 53

Feminism Behind the Iron Curtain

Page 64

New Constitution May Cripple SG

GORDON O. PARRISH
Fourth Estate Contributing Editor

Last year was not a good one for Student Government. The University administration rejected SG proposals to revamp the Student Activity Fee; graduate student leaders made it clear that they thought the whole organization was a waste of time and their money; undergraduates treated it as a pathetic joke—and all this despite the fact that there had not been a single ballot-stuffing scandal all year, something of a record for SG.

Faced with this lack of popular support, the SG leadership proposed constitutional reforms that centralized power, diminished student choice, and largely ignored all the underlying complaints. When the student body declined to ratify the measure, another branch of Student Government imposed it anyway.

The new constitution marks the most comprehensive changes in Student Government in over thirty years. The reforms slashed the number of university-wide elected officers from

five to three, and mandated that voters choose an entire slate of candidates rather than splitting their tickets. The SG President would then appoint all other officers and committee chairs, including the powerful Finance Chair which had been an elected office.



SG President
Italo Zanzi

that each Justice will hear a case during their tenure.

A FOURTH ESTATE editorial last Spring opposed the new constitution, noting that students had always had the option of selecting a single slate of candidates, but had seldom chosen to do so. Apparently, students preferred to support individu-

als whom they knew and trusted over an alliance of convenience hatched by underage undergraduates at a darkened Pub table.

Voted Down At the Polls, Up in the Courts

Despite heavy SG spending in support of the new constitution, which itself was of questionable legality, the measure failed to win the required three-fifths vote in a referendum last Spring. The SG leadership immediately protested the vote.

Rather than exercise their responsibility to adjudicate elections, the Election and Rules Committee and then the Assembly decided to refer the issue to the SA Court.

The case against the referendum was based on the fact that one disgruntled SG member spent a few minutes at one polling site urging people to vote against the new constitution. Af-

See Constitution on page 47

The Other Shoe Drops

Hillary's national healthcare plan will add another 10%-15% of government control over the private resources in our economy, putting government control of commerce at nearly 50%!

GDP Percentage of Federal Taxes and Spending

	Federal		State/local		Total	
	Tax	Spend	Tax	Spend	Tax	Spend
1950	15	16	7	7	21	23
1960	18	18	8	8	26	26
1970	20	20	10	10	30	30
1980	20	23	10	10	30	31
1990	19	22	11	11	30	33
2000						

Source: "Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future," Office of Management and Budget, January 1993
Note—All figures rounded. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Bureaucrats Don't Take a Hippocratic Oath

R. T. ROKITA
Fourth Estate Editor

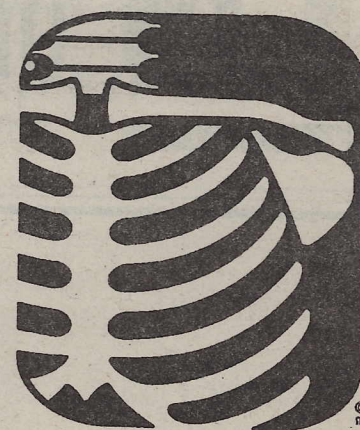
As many times as Athens was fooled into losing its freedom, the United States of America has been fooled into losing degrees of its own. Bill Clinton is just like Pisistratus, who several times tricked the Athenians into succumbing to his tyranny. In one such instance, Pisistratus dressed up a six-foot woman named Phye as the goddess Athene; the disguised Phye convinced the Athenian people to consent to the tyrant's rule, much to their regret.

Today, this country is in the midst of falling prey to a similar scheme. The goddess' name or, as the *New York Times* styles her, the Saint's name is Hillary. She is ostensibly riding the white horse of healthcare, compassionately protecting our "right" to it. As Congressman Starks said, "Everybody I've talked to has just been amazed at... her ability to understand what each person needs or what their concerns are."

Just like Phye, Hillary is persuading the people to welcome oppression, under the guise of healthcare security. It seems that that persuasion has already succeeded over the majority of our congressmen. The debate over nationalized healthcare no longer seems to be over whether we should welcome it, but rather over what its characteristics and the means of its implementation will be.

America may have learned the lessons of history that warn free societies to guard against tyrannical overthrow, but sensitive Amerika has not, indeed, learned to defend against losing small degrees of it at a time. This healthcare plan is the biggest degree proposed yet. The American people must avoid repeating the costly mistakes of the New Deal, the Great Society, and Social Security. We had better stop sitting idly by while God-playing politicians, who govern by soap-opera sob stories and utopian denial of the reality of risk, usurp our freedom and our prosperity.

Health Plan Dissected



Page 51

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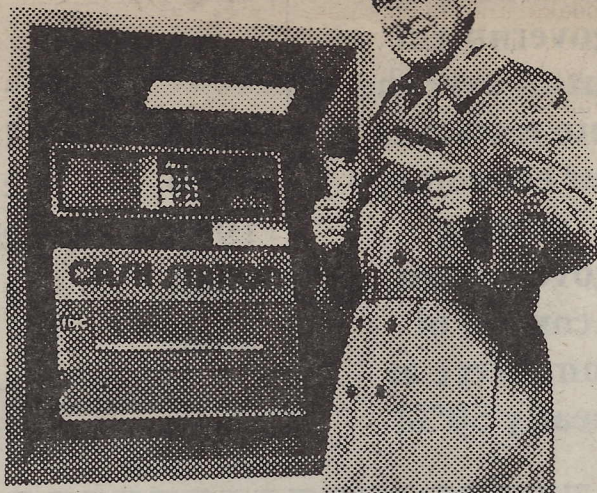
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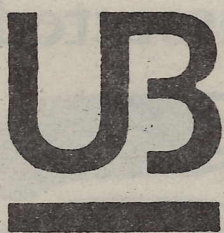
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The Fourth Estate: Our Fifth-Year Mission

Founded in 1989, The Fourth Estate is an independent weekly conservative publication which publishes jointly with the Maroon. We are one of the nation's largest conservative student newspapers, with a circulation of over 11,000 copies per week.

We took our name from 18th-century philosopher Edmund Burke's observation about the three estates of *Ancien Regime* France and an additional, fourth estate—the press—that was greater than any of them. Just as Burke's fourth estate stood in opposition to the shackling tentacles of France's political institutions, THE FOURTH ESTATE opposes the inefficacies of the hostile liberal orthodoxy, and pursues and documents the truth.

Our first purpose is to get at the heart of issues and questions of monumental societal importance, evaporating the rhetoric and smokescreens which cover them. Only by judiciously estimating our true interests as a Republic to these matters can we reserve to our ourselves and our posterity a public good.

We not only point out the disingenuous and perverted ambitions of those who seek to aggrandize themselves and their causes by creating confusion and division, but also the negligent modes of thinking which spring from good-intentioned hearts whose minds have been led astray by angry passions and prejudices which infect the truth.

We never aim at making proselytes by fire and sword, but evince our opinions upon the foundations of the evidence of history and rational reflections.

We also have a lighter side, observing the irreverent news, personalities, and cultural trends on campus and beyond. Fiction writers can't make up stories any better than reality these days.

To those ends, we invite well-written prose from conservatives of all stripes—traditionalists and libertarians, Boll Weevils and Gypsy Moths, country clubbers and streetfighters, Realpolitikers and globalist free traders. Even if you've never called yourself a conservative, your input is welcome. If you believe in democracy, capitalism, the rights of the individual, and the rule of law, you will fit somewhere.

We have investigated Holocaust revisionists, interviewed Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, analyzed student groups like the Womyns' Union and U of C Socialists, dissected debate at the national conference held at the U of C on pornography and the first amendment, covered animal rights activists protesting the U of C Hospitals' use of animal testing, covered political conferences and rallies like one lead by Democratic guru James Carville, and covered the topless car wash held at Berkely to raise money for "safe" sex calendars.

We cover campus, local, and national politics, always probing with a watchful eye. We provide reviews of books and magazines, interviews with leading politicians and scholars, investigative reports on campus happenings, and essays on a wide range of topics, from the whimsical to the profound, and occasionally both.

We welcome contributions and comments from all members of the University community. Drop by our offices on the third floor of Ida Noyes Hall anytime.

CONTENTS

Campus Affairs

Common Sense & Security in Hyde Park.....	46
Alphabet Soup.....	47
University of Chicago Glossary.....	49
Fourth Estate Calendar.....	50

National Affairs

Big Government Healthcare Plan.....	51
Conservative Comeback.....	53
The Age of Insolence.....	54

Editorials

Stand Up for Student Rights.....	56
Sex, Crimes, and Court Orders.....	56
The Common Core: A Do-It-yourself Project.....	57
Educational Classism.....	57
Reinvi-Gorating Government.....	57

Books and Reviews

Test Your Chicago Political I.Q.....	58
Preparing for the 21st Century by Paul Kennedy.....	63
Culture Vulture.....	63
How We Survived Communism and Even Laughed by S. Darkulic.....	64

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Common Sense & Security in Hyde Park

JACK O'MALLEY
Special to The Fourth Estate

The University of Chicago is an important part of our community. As the State's Attorney of Cook County, and as your neighbor, I welcome you to Hyde Park.

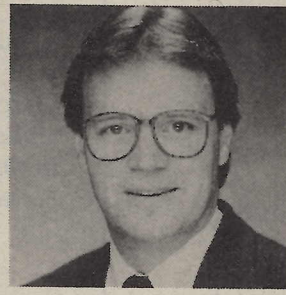
The State's Attorney's Office is the second largest District Attorney's office in the United States. Our 850 assistant state's attorneys prosecute over 200,000 misdemeanor offenses and over 60,000 felony offenses each year. For the over five million people who live in Cook County, crime is becoming an ever increasing concern. The numbers are becoming more and more meaningful as more people become victims or become acquainted with the victims of crime in our area.

Jack O'Malley, a graduate of the Law School and longtime Hyde Park resident, was elected Cook County State's Attorney in 1990.

Crime affects communities throughout Illinois, and Hyde Park is no exception. As a matter of fact, shortly after my election as State's Attorney, my jeep was stolen only minutes after I started the engine. It was cold outside and I thought I could warm up the car before my wife and I had to leave our home. Instead of finding a warm car when I returned outside, I found an empty parking space. The experience served me well, however, when I was appointed to the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council and our data indicated that most car theft occur when people leave their keys in the car.

My experience as State's Attorney and as a Chicago police officer has led me to believe that there are many things that each of us can do to protect ourselves and our neighbors from becoming crime victims.

1. Use common sense: Do your best to conduct your affairs to insure that you are not identified as easy prey by a criminal.



"Crime affects communities throughout Illinois, and Hyde Park is no exception . . . Shortly after my election as State's Attorney, my jeep was stolen."

—Cook County State's Attorney and Hyde Park resident Jack O'Malley

Walk to and from the campus and on campus in groups whenever possible. Avoid poorly lit areas. Do not leave your keys in the car. Keep your doors locked when you are at home.

2. Know Your Neighbors: Take the time to introduce yourself to your neighbors so that they know who you are and can keep an eye out for unusual activity. If your neighbors know you, they are much more likely to take responsibility for the security of the neighborhood.

3. Report crime and follow through: If you do become a crime victim, report the crime immediately. You owe it your class-

mates, neighbors, and community to report crime. By reporting crime and assisting law enforcement in apprehending the person responsible, you may prevent one of your neighbors or friends from becoming that individual's next victim. It is also important that after you report a crime, you assist law enforcement and be prepared to act as a witness if needed.

4. Let the police and State's Attorney Office know how we are doing. Our offices have an obligation and responsibility to provide good service to the people of Cook County. You have a right to be treated with respect and to

have your questions answered courteously and as promptly as possible. It will help us serve you better if you let us know how we are doing.

Listed below are some resource phone numbers for my office:

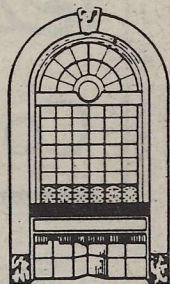
- State's Attorney's Office Speakers Bureau (312) 443-4600.
- Victim/Witness Assistance (312) 890-7200.
- Consumer Fraud Unit (312) 443-4600
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Alphabet Soup

SG, MAB, FSACCSL, IHC, COUP, & Y U Should Care

Things often happen so fast in student government that you cannot tell the scandals without a scorecard. Hence this handy guide.

SG: Student Government consists of three branches: an Assembly comprised of 21 undergraduates and 29 graduate students, a three-member Executive Committee, and a seven-member Student-Administration Court.

The *SG Assembly* exercises all legislative power, and commands a budget of over \$170,000. Assembly members will be elected in October.

The *Executive Committee* consists of the President and Vice-Presidents of Student Affairs and Administration, who are elected in Spring Quarter. The President appoints all other officers and committee chairs, including the powerful Finance Committee Chair.

Student-Administration Court: The SA Court was once known as the Student-Faculty-Administration Court, but the faculty long ago gave up any interest in the project. The SA Court consists of six students, who are elected in the Spring and an administration representative.

The SA Court plays no role in University disciplinary hearings. The Court may serve as an arbiter for inter-student disputes, but only if both sides agree. That has not occurred in living memory. Instead, the court mainly decides disputes within Student Government and between student groups and SG.

Years can pass without the Court ever being convened, which makes serving as a Justice a no-stress addition to a resume.

COUP: Appointed by the Director of Student Activities,

the ten-member Council on University Programming has a budget of \$70,000 and organizes several major events each year including Homecoming, the Kuviasungnerk Winter festival, and the Spring Formal. SAO created COUP last Spring to replace the College Student Assembly, which had formerly hosted most of these events. While the CSA seldom exercised its constitutional prerogatives, it was technically the voice of College students in the University. Now, the College is the only part of the University without its own representative council.

Divisional Councils: Each professional school and graduate division has its own student council. For the most part, these councils concentrate on coordinating social activities. The professional schools' councils—the Law Student Association, Business Student Association, etc.—are elected; the divisional councils are appointed by their respective Dean of Students. The LSA and BSA are very popular and elections are hotly contested. Up to ten percent of the eligible students normally run in the BSA elections. In contrast, the divisional councils maintain an extremely low profile.

Theoretically, the graduate councils have a combined budget of over \$143,000—roughly 38% of the Student Activity Fees generated in each school or division. In practice, however, the money goes directly to their Dean of Students, who then decides how much to pass on to the council.

Professional school association elections are usually held in Winter Quarter. Graduate students are nominated by their respective Department Chairs to serve on the divisional councils.

FSACCSL: In the words of one former member, if Student Government is our UN, then FSACCSL is our League of Nations. Commonly pronounced "Faxcel," the Faculty Student Advisory Committee on Campus Student Life has no budget, organizes no programs, and has no powers to speak of. Still, in the right hands, it could be one of the most influential organizations on campus.

FSACCSL is an elected committee of undergraduates and graduate students which reports to the Dean of Students in the University. FSACCSL is the only elected body of students that has the right, let alone the opportunity, to present their views to the administration on a regular basis.

Undergraduates and graduate members are elected each Spring. Last year, ten undergraduates vied for the three College slots, but no one ran for any of the five graduate positions.

IHC: Comprised of representatives of each undergraduate House, the Inter-House Council is supposed to consider housing-wide issues, such as smoking policy, dining halls, etc. Members are elected for quarter or year-long term during the elections for other house officers.

These days, IHC has largely been overshadowed by *Housing Allocations Resource Committee* (HARC), a committee of IHC which subsidizes inter-house activities. If your house wants to hold an ice cream study break, for example, HARC will pay for part of it as long as you agree to invite another House. IHC has no money of its own; HARC has an annual budget of



Maroon File Photo

Send in the Clowns

Candidates pulled out all the stops in last Spring's SG campaign. Solid graduate support gave the edge to Pulse of the People. A slate which wanted to abolish SG came in a close third.

\$2,500 which comes out of room charges.

HARC adamantly refuses to disclose how any of its money is spent. It would not be productive, housing officials say, for students to know how much of their money is going to other houses.

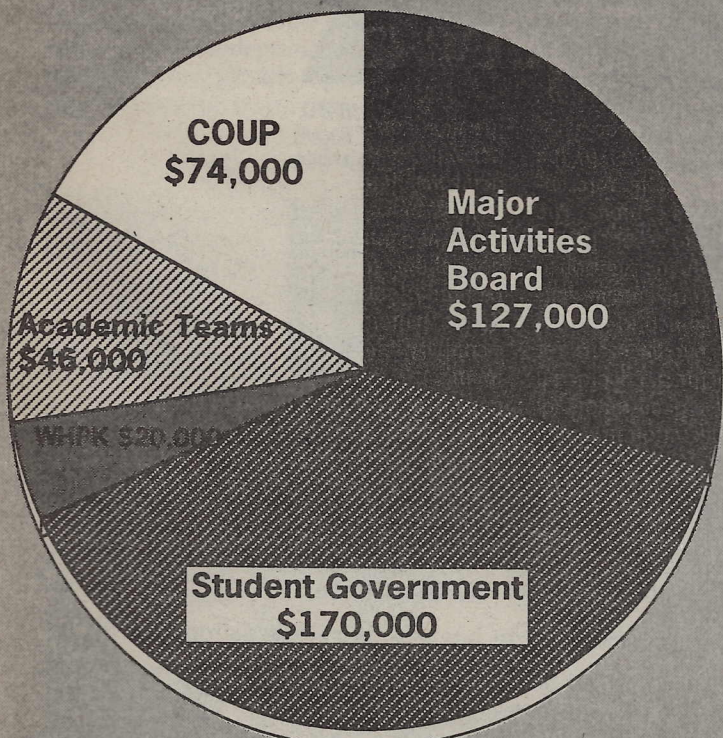
MAB: The Major Activities Board is in charge of bringing major entertainment events on campus. In the past, this has meant almost exclusively musical acts with an occasional comedian thrown in. Appointed by the Student Activities Office, the Board is composed of six undergraduates and a token graduate student this year.

MAB was a subject of contention in last year's debate over the Activity Fee. Most graduate student leaders insisted that their constituents had no interest in MAB programs, and therefore should not be forced to pay for them.

WHPK/CAT: While neither the campus radio station, WHPK, nor the Coalition of Academic Teams are part of the student governmental apparatus, they were given 10% of the Activity Fee revenue by the Dean of Students over the objections of SG and the graduate councils. As a result, neither organization is at all accountable to the student body.

Your Student Activities Fee

\$20 per student per quarter



Total = \$437,000

An Additional \$143,000 goes directly to the Graduate Schools and Divisional Councils

Source: Student Activities Office

\$12	1979	For College students only
\$15	1981	Levied on all students
\$30	1985	Campus referendum approved hike by 54-46% margin
\$45	1990	SG-Grad Committee urges hike.
\$48	1991	Dean of Students makes inflation adjustment.
\$51	1992	Dean makes inflation adjustment.
\$60	1993	SG recommends \$15-per-year hike, Dean approves \$9.

FOURTH ESTATE

Constitution

Continued from page 43

ter reviewing the evidence, such as it was, the SA Court ruled that this electioneering had invalidated the all the votes cast at polling place. One hundred and twenty-eight people were disenfranchised.

Discarding those votes, the referendum was found to have passed with 61.7% of the vote. Officially, the Court declared that it did not know what effect throwing out the votes would have on the referendum. But several Justices admitted that they were aware of the consequences of their vote. In any case, even the average SG hack could probably figure out that, since the proponents of the new constitution were bringing the suit, tossing the votes would help it.

While the affair has all the trappings of a conspiracy, many observers attributed the decision to the limited intellectual talents of the Court.

Quorum Call

It is hard to see how the new constitution will accomplish any of its stated goals.

A three-member executive committee must be necessarily narrower than a five member committee. Moreover, neither of the vice-presidents has any statutory authority. For all intents, and purposes, SG president Italo Zanzi, a second-year College student, can reshape Student Government as he sees fit.

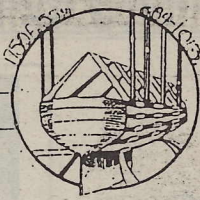
Zanzi does face one significant obstacle, a time-bomb left to him by unrealistic or simply dense framers of the constitution. To compensate for the increased powers given the president, the new constitution declares that the executive officers can not be voting members of the Assembly. Last year, SG barely made quorum—the presence of enough members to conduct business—at most of their meetings.

Without the votes of the officers, more than one-third of last year's SG meetings, including some of their most controversial ones, could not have been held.

Unless Zanzi motivates the Assembly members, there may well be no Assembly, and no Student Government this year. Zanzi's biggest problem will be the fact that a lot of people on campus do not see anything wrong with that.

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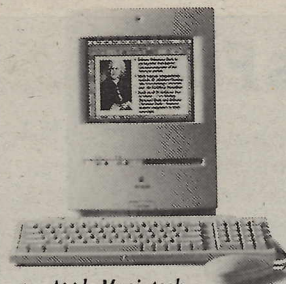
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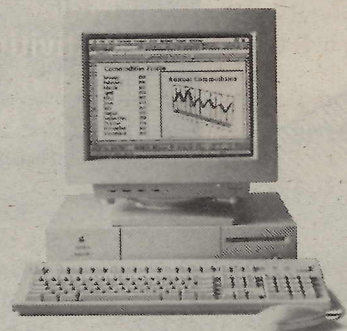
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Welcome to four (or more) years of the old bump and grind—except this time you bump, and the school grinds.

We here at THE FOURTH ESTATE can't help you achieve intellectual orgasm, but we can help you poke fun at all the idiots you're likely to encounter in the next four years.

In the meantime, Clip 'N' Save this handy pocket glossary:

* * * * *

Administration: A conglomeration of men and women who wear suits, furrow their brows, and choose their words carefully. Most of them are well-intentioned, and quite nice people in person. But if anything on campus goes wrong, it's the Administration's fault.

Alcohol Policy: If you're under 21, you're not supposed to drink, according to the State of Illinois, and the University complies. This makes it hard on the university, which used to be able to lure innocent children to their functions via a keg or two. Nowadays, University functions are about as exciting as an Osmond family TV special and all the action has moved to private parties and the fraternities.

Blackfriars: The only branch of University Theatre that is allowed to have its own personality. Elaine May, Ed Asner, and Marilu Henner started their careers there. None of them managed to graduate, however.

Burton-Judson: Huge complex of residence houses on 60th Street. Looks like a castle from the outside and the inside isn't so shabby either. When you can tell Burton from Judson, you've lived there too long.

Breckinridge, Broadview, and Blackstone: Smaller residence halls, the locations of which are shrouded in mystery. Shoreland residents occasionally claim to have spotted Broadview, but few take them seriously.

C-Shop: Main coffee shop of the U of C. Lots of black clothes, angst, and nicotine addicts in denial. Also muffins.

Commie Symp: Short for Communist sympathizer, which is the correct way to think about all the campus types who need to do something pointless about their grudge against the status quo. Easily recognized by their buttons, protest signs, and bullhorns. Not really that much more interesting than anyone else on campus, but louder.

Deconstructionism: I think this means that things don't mean what you think they mean. If you take a lot of English classes, smoke cigarettes, wear all-black clothes and talk about critical theory in coffee shops for a few years, you still won't understand it. But by then you'll be scared as hell to admit it.

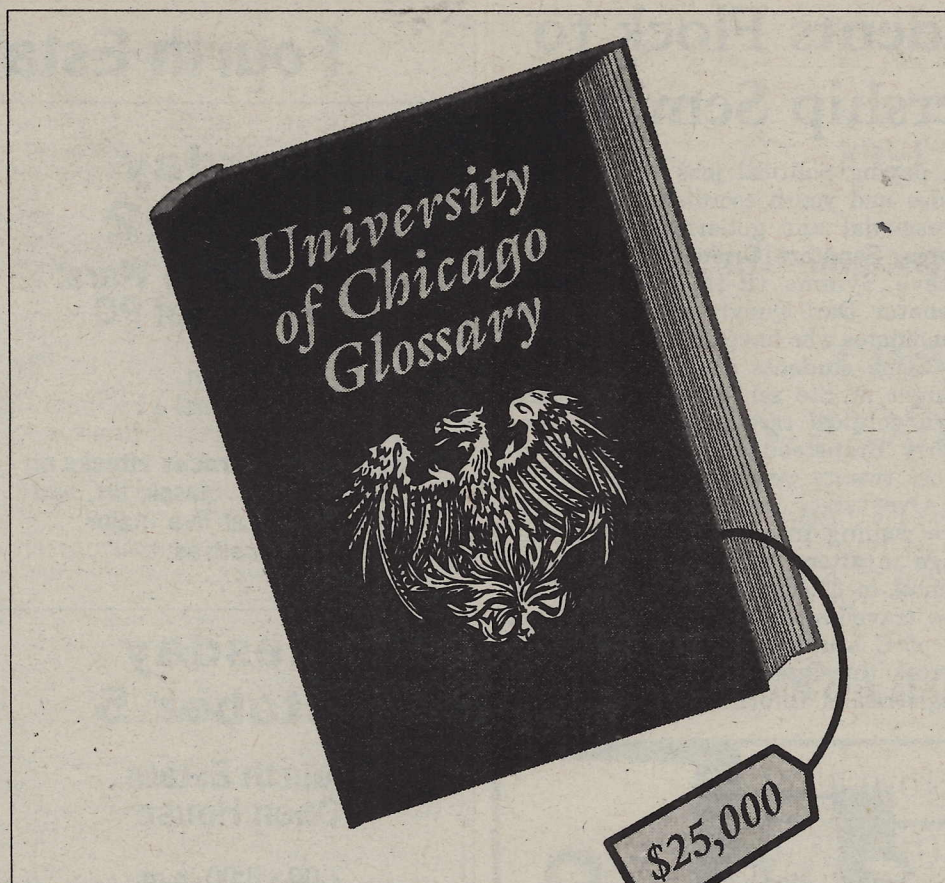
Democratic Socialists of America: See *Commie Symp*.

English, Dept. of: See *Commie Symp*.

First-Year Students: Long before the rest of the academic world decided "freshman" was sexist, the U of C preferred this term, not out of sensitivity for Co-ed sensibilities, but to emphasize the fact that the U of C experience is a never-ending one. Literally for some people.

Fourth Estate, The: The curiously addictive mandatory reading material of the true cognoscenti. It'll pick you up while it calms you down.

Fraternities: Groups of men who, not content to be friends, move in together, get drunk together, do stupid and embarrassing things together, and throw parties. Unlike most College



Houses, however, they tend to foment predatory sex and violence. But hey, that's the price of having a social life on campus, right?

Gargoyles: Ridiculous stone creatures, originally designed to spit rainwater, which cling to every nook and cranny of campus, designed as a patronage project for stonemasons. Gargoyles are the unofficial school mascot, which is bad; but the official school mascot is a color, which is worse.

Gray, Hanna: (Obsolete).

Grey City Journal: See *Commie Symps*, publication of.

Homecoming: Rumored to occur in fall, complete with firecrackers and bonfires and drunken football players. Never a big affair in the modern era, since most alums with fond feelings for this school never left Hyde Park in the first place.

Housing Office: If your roommate steals things from you; if someone in your dorm threatens to kill you; if someone in your dorm kills himself; if someone in your dorm goes nuts; if someone in your dorm tries to fondle you in the elevator: Call Housing. They won't do anything, but they'll do it better than you can. Hey, they're the professionals.

Hutchins, Robert Maynard: U of C President who, many years ago, eliminated football and fraternities and created the greatest undergraduate program the world has ever known. Everyone admires those days, but of course, the Hutchins College would never work now... too radical, too much trouble... right?

Labbies: In 1924, Leopold & Loeb, two U of C undergrads, murdered a University Laboratory High School kid just for kicks. These days, they'd have better reasons.

Lascivious Costume Ball: Legendary orgiastic festival of sex and sin that fell out of the administration's favor in the mid-80s, when stories appeared in the Chicago press about students wearing nothing but peanut butter ending up in the emergency room with alcohol poisoning. Remarkably like an afternoon with the rugby team, except women showed up of their own volition.

Latin American Studies, Department of: See *Commie Symp*.

Library: A professor once told me that there is no bureaucracy at the U of C that can't be bypassed with a few phone calls—except for the library. Obviously, he doesn't go to the University Student Health Center often.

Maroon, The Chicago: Wrapping that prevents THE FOURTH ESTATE from being soiled in transit. It is also recyclable.

Max Mason House: Enclave of upperclassmen and transfer students up near the edge of the world on 51st Street. Named after a former president of this institution, whose fine name has been sullied by insidious rumors that haven't one shred of truth in them. The true story is tragic and sad. Come see us for details.

Metra: The commuter railroad that runs through Hyde Park to downtown. Some people still call it the IC after its former owner, the Illinois Central railroad. Use of the term "IC" is a sign that they have been in Hyde Park for well over four years. Be afraid of these people. Be very afraid.

Objectivists: Disturbingly blond, blue-eyed disciples of Ayn Rand who wrote huge books read only by confused 15-year-olds. Mostly harmless, and good for a laugh when they're looking for love.

Ombudsperson: A Swedish word crossed with some domestic PC. A well-meaning student who functions as a red-tape cutter when your normal avenues of University recourse fail you. He/she and his/her charming secretary Yvette will welcome you into their Reynolds Club office, ply you with coffee, make some phone calls, and often succeed in helping you. Of course, this doesn't change the basic dictum that the University organization is overwhelmingly kablooeey. But he/she tries.

Pierce Tower: AKA "The Flashcube." It has the smallest rooms, but as a consolation, you get nice windows! There were originally supposed to be two towers, but one was sacrificed to the Ugly Gods.

Political Correctness: Exists! Could destroy the moral fiber of our universities and our country. Fortunately, the movement's biggest partisans are a bunch of pointy-headed intellectuals who can't tie their shoes without pondering the post-modern implications and whether they're oppressing the footwear-impaired.

Prism: Incredibly dense object that distorts and twists true light. Also, the new liberal section of the Maroon.

Regenstein: The Reg—the main library of the U of C and also touted as the social center. Which makes may non-U of C types sneer, but we'll see where that sneer is when they come crawling for a job. In the meantime, each floor has a

different personality; find your favorite and rent a locker—you'll be there awhile.

RH's and RA's: The Resident Head is *In Loco Parentis*, the Resident Assistant is *In Loco Older Sibling*. If you're lucky, you'll get ones that treat you like adults. If not, solder their doors shut. That'll show them.

Scavenger Hunt: Everyone needs a chance to do something absolutely crazy in college. It's hardly a Lascivious Costume Ball, but you are much less likely to catch cold.

Self-Sustained Nuclear Reaction, First: Took place on the same spot which once housed Stag Field and now houses the Regenstein Library. Which says something about this University.

Shoreland: The largest undergrad residence hall. It used to be a luxury hotel in a more glorious age, and so the plumbing is more reliable. Room service ain't what it used to be though. Legend has it that Elvis once slept in what is now Dudley House.

Sleepout: Long-standing pre-registration tradition created by students and terminated by the administration. See also *Lascivious Costume Ball, Fun*.

Social Thought, Committee on: They have half the endowment, and none of their students have ever gotten a degree. Kinda makes ya think...

Sonnenschein, Hugo: Don't hate him just because he comes from Princeton. The new University president offers real, meaningful change. Where have we heard that before?

Squirrels: Believe it or not, the U of C imported squirrels at the very beginning, and now they are everywhere, falling into trash cans and looking so darned cute while they're at it. A major success for the University. Too bad it didn't work with those Kodiak bears.

Student Activities Office (SAO): Well, it is an office, and they do plan activities. If you can figure out what it all has to do with students, give us a ring.

Student Government: Considering that SG does nothing at all besides fill up the Maroon, squander money and boost Hyde Park sales of *Robert's Rules of Order*, it's amazing that so many otherwise rational human beings fight like cats and dogs over SG. In spite of their best efforts, no single member can embezzle more than a few hundred dollars at a time, so it's not worth getting all worked up over.

Student Health: You pretend to give them money, and they pretend to care about your health. Remarkably like the Postal Service, but with access to powerful drugs.

Suicide: What? Never heard of the word. Not here. Nope. No way.

Tutorial Studies: The major for those of you who say "I'm paying \$25,000 to go here and I will do as I damn please." Not for the meek or those heading into the job market.

WHPK 88.5 FM: Student-run radio station that only dogs can hear (sunspots permitting). Full of alternative rock types who spend their days dyeing their hair black and whining that no one else has decent taste in music. Best source for jazz, blues, and rap. And if you're lucky, they play them all at once.

Woodward Court: Another undergrad housing complex. Looks like a cell block, inside and out. The architect, Eero Saarinen, had his name removed from it when it wasn't built to his specifications. It's supposed to have four more floors. And a heliport. But one can't have everything.

Conservative Students Flock to U of C for Leadership Seminar

The most dangerous man in America is coming to the U of C this weekend, but only liberals need be fearful.

Morton Blackwell, the founder of the Leadership Institute, will be bringing his Youth Leadership School to the Quads on Saturday and Sunday. Blackwell's success in training the next generation of conservation leaders has earned him the respect and enmity of liberal leaders across the nation.

The two-day seminar is designed to teach students the basics of group organization and new advances in political technology: everything from running a membership table to running a campaign.

Each year, the Leadership Institute places several dozen of its graduates

in paying political jobs as campaign aides and youth coordinators for congressional and gubernatorial candidates. Senators Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Steve Symms (R-ID), and former Senator Dan Quayle are among the candidates who have hired YLS alumni.

Some students use the techniques taught at the school to launch their own political careers. Iowa Governor Terry Branstead attended a YLS almost twenty years ago.

Over sixty conservative students are coming from five states to Chicago to attend the Youth Leadership School in Chicago this weekend. They are travelling hundreds of miles, but U of C students just have to walk across the Quads. Call 684-4651 for registration information.



A group of college students try to solve political crisis-management exercises at a Youth Leadership School held earlier this year.

Fourth Estate Calendar

**Saturday
October 2**

**Campus Culture Wars:
Five Stories of PC**

12:30 a.m.
WTTW-Channel 11

PBS documentary traces attacks on Christian students, classic art, and free speech at five major universities.

**Sunday
October 3**

Student Activities Night

8:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Ida Noyes Hall
1212 East 59th Street

Representatives from almost every student organization, including several conservative groups, will be showing their wares and soliciting new members

**Tuesday
October 5**

**Fourth Estate
Open House**

7:00 - 8:00 p.m.
Ida Noyes Hall #303
1212 East 59th Street

Writers, cartoonists, researchers, and others interested in conservative publishing are invited.

**Wednesday
October 6**

**U of C
Republicans**

7:00 p.m.
Hutchins Commons
5706 South University Ave.

First Meeting of the year; upcoming events will be discussed.

Watch for the next exciting issue of

THE FOURTH ESTATE

on Tuesday, October 12.
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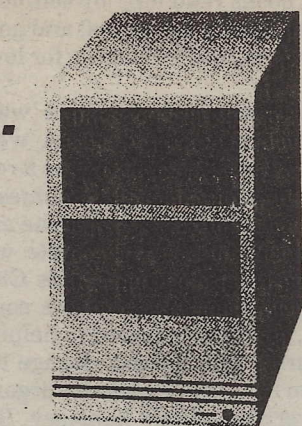
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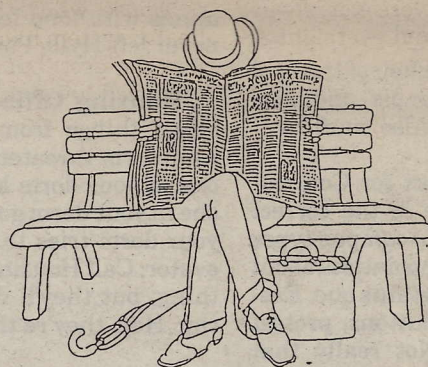
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Big Government Healthcare

The Devil's in the Philosophical Foundation

ROBERT ROKITA
Fourth Estate Editor

Cost of Technology

Contrary to conventional liberal wisdom, healthcare products and services are not static states of equilibrium. Inarguably, the supply and quality, and consequently the demand, of healthcare, like that of anything, are dynamic. Today's care is more complex, more sophisticated, and more effective than that of the past.

Private sector healthcare costs have partly risen relative to GDP because the increased quantity and quality supplied has caused an increased demand for those products and services—a greater demand relative to that for other products and services. That economic shift in what the free part of society wants to pursue is laudable and realistic to the extent that a free economy with growing wealth can afford it without sacrificing more important priorities.

Delaying inevitable death is the most expensive aspect of healthcare in the free market. We don't know where and when to stop. Almost 30% of Medicare spending goes to treat people in their final year of life, and most of that in the final month, according to the Health Care Financing Administration. A readier acceptance of death and realistic confrontation of the "spare no cost" misuse of advanced medical technology will solve this problem if the forces of supply and demand are permitted to joust in the free market colosseum.

Cost of Socialism

Not surprisingly, the bulk of the healthcare "crisis" is that free market forces have dissipated as government control of the healthcare system has limited the free market battle royale. The extent that our degree of national healthcare has succeeded (80% are happy or satisfied), is in spite of the central planning, not because of it. The large burdens of medical paperwork, malpractice, and other waste were not always there. Federal control and oversight requirements imposed them.

Arrogant pretension and deceptive accounting gimmicks in our socialist in-

stitutions have had a dual effect: to gloss the real effects of their policies of coercion, and to fool the people into thinking that costs are lower than reality dictates, artificially raising demand. Further socializing our medical industry—confiscating free resources and redistributing them—will further raise real prices, no matter what rigged government prices are or what government statistics show.

The rising real cost of healthcare in terms of our total economy have risen dramatically over the last thirty years has occurred because government coercion separates costs from the users. Only the free market truthfully shows the exact price people are willing to pay for a certain quantity and quality of anything. Government control disguises that equilibrium point, and people become apathetic to it. And that undeniably existing point only gets more unfathomable each year because our healthcare system and economy become more complex and interrelated with the growth in population, technology, and human "needs."

We need accurate information in the system to make us more intelligent shoppers, and that efficiency can only be maintained when costs are paid for by the users. Though the government tries to maintain the quantity, the wastefully excessive demand for "free" medical care paid for by tax revenues forces the supply to decrease in quality, both eventually decrease.

Those who scheme to socialize our health system had better realize that not just the best, but the worst of anything produced has a price. It's wishful thinking to expect the best healthcare by wait-

ing for someone to give it to you. And you certainly cannot immorally confiscate it forever either. Government interference always results in lower productivity, underground activity, and emigration. That is just reality.

Since there isn't true competition in our healthcare system now, and under Hillary's plan it will be virtuously nonexistent, pricing services in our healthcare system will simply be a matter of total guesswork. Even Senator

Congress, "The President outright rejected that [more bureaucracy]. That's what single payer is all about, having the government run healthcare. What were doing is having the government set the rules, and then get out of the way, and give flexibility to the states, and give flexibility to doctors alliances to create cooperatives, and give flexibility for individuals to join healthcare alliances. This is not a government run program."

That's what they did in communist

Health Care Expenditures

(\$ Billions)

Percent financed By:

	Total	Percent of GDP	Government	Private Insurance	Out of Pocket
1950	\$ 12.1	4.6%	25.3%	15.8%	58.9%
1960	27.1	5.3	24.3	26.7	49.0
1970	74.4	7.3	37.0	28.6	34.4
1980	250.1	9.2	42.2	35.1	23.7
1990	666.2	12.2	42.4	37.2	20.4

Daniel Patrick Moynihan admitted the financing for the plan, "Is fantasy." Even today, without directly knowing what free competitors are charging for this or that, and what it costs to produce them, we are unable to truly determine what price we would be willing to pay, and consequently the amount that should be produced is guesswork as well.

State monopolies have never competitively bided. Even a totally free economy could not function properly if there were one big monopoly running everything. Nationalized industries around the world have admitted that they are dependent upon world market prices to estimate their own prices and costs.

The bureaucrats who coerce free resources are not subject to the same pressures and accountability as private businessmen. Their primary concern is not being economically efficient, but self-preservation through continued employment. When government is involved, there's an incentive to keep costs high in the bureaucracy because that means more power and money for the bureaucrats. And customers cannot go anywhere else for lower priced and better quality products because it is restricted. And there isn't even a market signal when their grossly mismanaged policies depreciate society's wealth.

In addition, state controlled industries lack the ability to innovate and discover new products and services. There is always an incentive in the free market to seek out new products and services, as well as ways to reduce costs. State planners must necessarily rely on past formulas and production methods. Their only remotely achievable goal becomes limited to equalizing outcomes and ensuring everyone a mediocre minimum. That erodes your freedom to choose a doctor, leads to long lines, and causes a shortage of specialists because resources are primarily allocated to basic care.

Once one understands that the Marxist slogan "From each according to his means, to each according to his needs" is essentially a 100% marginal tax rate to equalize misery, it's easy to see why socialism's huge imposed disincentives to work causes its eventual collapse. There's a serious difference between saying "All that I have is yours" and "All that you have is mine."

The Deceit

The Administration is trying to deceive people that additional bureaucracy won't be created, and that the government wouldn't be controlling healthcare at all. As George Stephanopolous said following the Presidential address to

Russia. Does he really think we believe that Russian bureaucrats actually guided surgeons' hands during operations? No, they just set the rules and regulations on how much it would cost and how much would be available for each person.

If you like the way the government bureaucracies run the Post Office, welfare programs, Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare, Amtrak, and its own fiscal budget, then you'll love Clinton's proposal to add more bureaucracy and regulations in his universal healthcare plan.

When Clinton cites the outrageous administrative costs, he is citing the costs of government bureaucracy, and yet he thinks more bureaucracy will make administrative costs lower. If we're already spending too much money on healthcare as this Administration says, why does Clinton want to raise taxes and spend even more money?

Don't let them fool you by saying costs are going to go down. If costs are going down, then there is absolutely no reason to raise taxes. And raised they certainly will be (see pie chart).

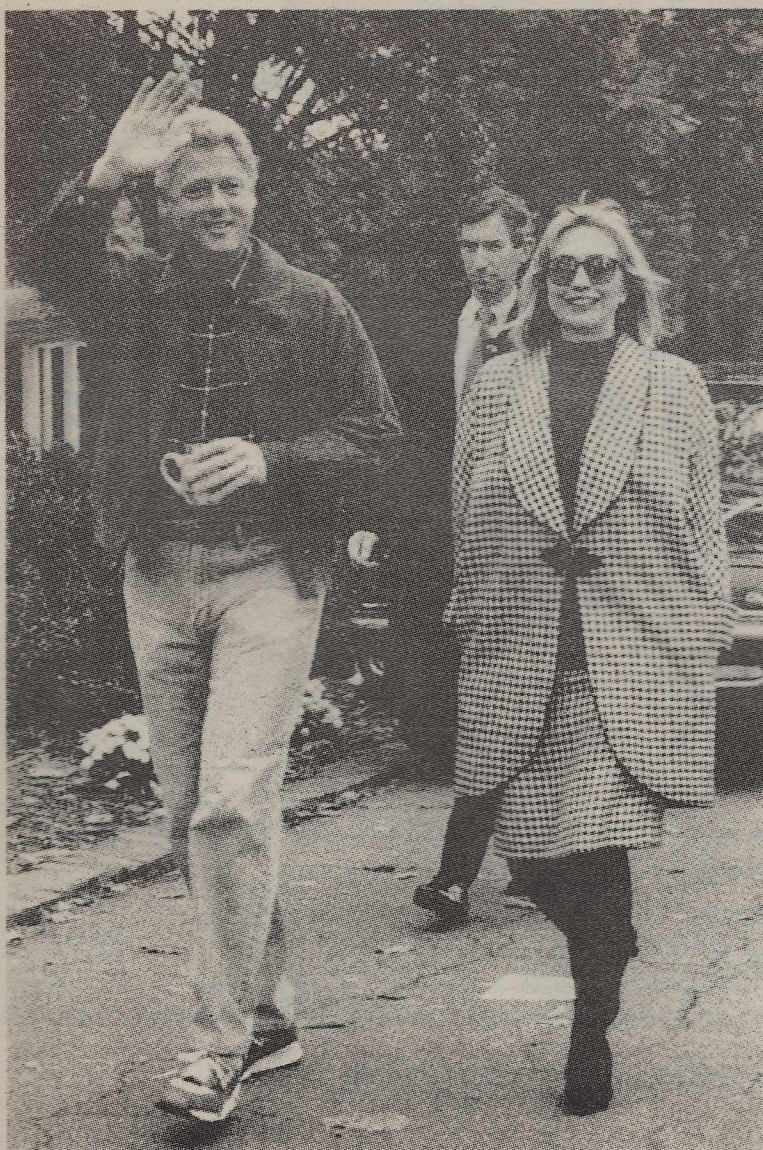
The Administration is trying to play on employees' fears that they could be just a pinkslip away from not having any healthcare insurance. But you're just a pinkslip away from not having any food, or gasoline, or anything.

President Clinton's socialist intentions for national care include creating a health board with 50 states mandated to create brand new state bureaucracies. Won't we all sleep better knowing that research into new technologies is being directed by politically correct diseases and conditions.

What Clinton proposes is, undeniably, a system of coercion. It interferes with the freedom of the people to act on their own behalf. People make choices for themselves in the free market. Under government systems, governments make decisions for them.

Individuals can decide for themselves what they want to produce, what they want to buy, and how to cooperate voluntarily with others to achieve their goals. State-imposed programs telling us to do things differently from the way we would do them on our own eventually makes everyone worse off than they otherwise would have been.

As history has taught, and will ironically and condemningly teach once more to Europe, Canada, the United States, and all other socialist countries, within our lifetimes, oppressive government control creates stagnation and poverty.



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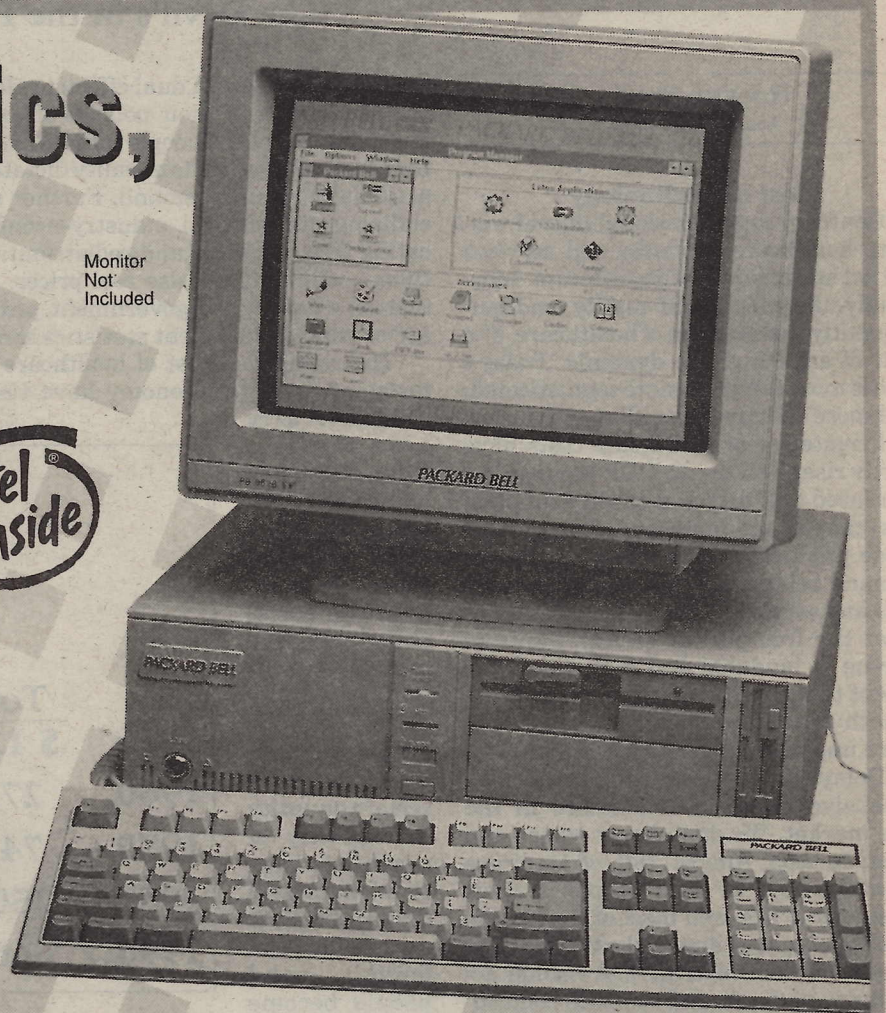
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Conservative Comeback

GORDON O. PARRISH

Fourth Estate Contributing Editor

Weeks before last November's presidential election, conservative activists began mapping out strategies for survival after Bill Clinton's certain victory. It has been easier than anyone imagined.

A fair number of conservatives lost cushy Washington jobs on that black Autumn day, but the conservative movement has been made even stronger in this defeat than it ever was during the Bush years. Readership of conservative magazines is soaring, conservative groups are gaining membership and revenue, and most importantly, Republicans are winning elections.

Republicans won 30 of the 55 special state legislative elections held since November for a net gain of 15 seats. In the more significant victories, the GOP took control of the Wisconsin State Senate for the first time in 18 years, and moved into a tie in the Michigan House of Representatives.

The GOP is even gaining ground in Clinton's Arkansas. Earlier this year, Republican Mike Huckabee won a special election for Lt. Governor. And just two weeks ago, a Republican won a special election in a State House district that been in Democratic hands for the last century.

Most politics is still local, of course. Few state candidates would attribute their victories to Bill Clinton himself. At the same time, however, Clinton has created an atmosphere that is very conducive to conservative ideas and candidates. The unending rush of hot-button issues like gays in the military, tax increases, and now health care have stimulated increased political activity at all levels. Those who were once apathetic are getting involved; those who once gave money are now also volunteering, and many who once stood on the sidelines are now running for office.

Many echo the sentiments of the owner of a small manufacturing firm on the North Side who attended a *National Review*-sponsored conservative conference in Chicago last June. "I've read *National Review* for years, but I've never come to one of these things. The way things are going [in the country], I felt I had to do something."

The explosion of talk radio over recent months is often pointed to as a sign that people are concerned over the nation's many problems. But the circulation figures for the leading ideological publications show that many people are also looking rightward for the solutions.

"We've done very well because of the political environment," said Jack Fowler, Assistant Publisher of *National Review*. In January, 1992, their

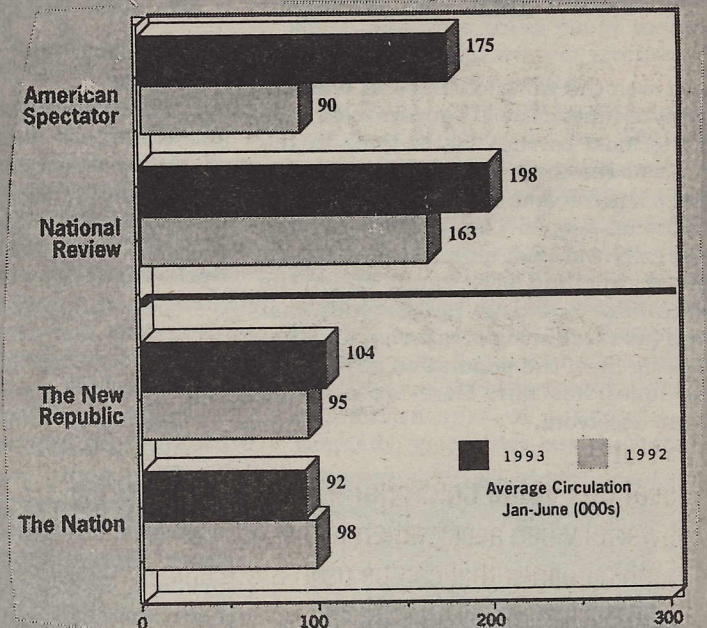
circulation was around 100,000. The excitement of the political campaign pushed that to 180,000 by the November election. The magazine has consistently cracked the 200,000 mark this year. Last month's Rush Limbaugh cover is said to have sold more than 250,000 copies.

The American Spectator is an even bigger success story. Two years ago, *TAS* was selling barely 30,000 copies each month. Today, their circulation is nearly 200,000. Since 1991, the *Spectator* has redesigned their format, shifting from a tabloid to a conventional magazine size, and developed a reputation for sharp investigative reporting.

Ronald Burr, the *Spectator's* publisher, cites David Brock's March, 1992 article on the real Anita Hill as a breakthrough. "Our first printing sold out in two days—we had to go to a second printing for the first time in our history. And that sold out too." The article has since been expanded into a best-selling book.

Shortly thereafter, Ben Wattenburg wrote a detailed expose of Hillary Clinton, her radical writings, and her long history of support for left-wing causes. The article, which appeared just before the Democratic convention, was widely cited in the media, and became a fixture of speeches at the Republican convention.

Explosive Growth on The Right



THE FOURTH ESTATE

Meanwhile, the liberal side of the newsstand has been languishing. The center-left *New Republic* has experienced a moderate increase in readership, but the ultra-liberal *Nation's* circulation has dropped by more than seven percent.

Of course, *The New Republic* and *The Nation* have run their share of anti-Clinton articles. But the Right has one important thing that the left lacks—in addition to common sense, that is—namely Rush Limbaugh.

Both *National Review* and *The American Spectator* have

been advertising intensely on Limbaugh's television and radio programs. It was a natural combination—Limbaugh attracts millions of Americans who share basic conservative values, but who had never thought much about politics. Quite a few of them find that they are interested once they are exposed to the right influences.

Clinton's poll ratings may tweak up a bit, and even Rush Limbaugh's ratings have to peak sometime. But for the foreseeable future, conservatives can count on a growing shift rightward around the nation.

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The Age of Insolence

It was the worst of times. It was the worst of times. The US government, one of the most corrupt institutions in the world at the time, waged a campaign to usurp the freedom and prosperity of the American people. The Americans, who generally were not simpletons, were deceived over and over again under the same false economic philosophies that high tax rates bring prosperity, and that making 1% of the population pay 80% of the taxes was fair. Here are a few of those deceivers.



Mitchell

October 17, 1990 on the Senate floor.
"This is the first serious deficit reduction effort in 10 years, a \$500 billion deficit reduction package..."

Mitchell

October 8, 1990 on the Senate floor.
"The need to provide jobs for our people, jobs in a free market economy, the best social program ever devised, the best solution to our economic problems, the best way to have productive families, living in decent homes with their children going to good schools; in short, to give American families a chance to achieve the American dream. That is what we can help contribute to if we vote for this budget resolution."

Mikulski

October 17, 1990.

"I am here today to speak for the middle class. In speaking for the middle class, they have no more to give, no more to give. They are either tuition poor, or they are mortgage poor; or they are poor because they do not have a long-term care policy, and they are taking care of their mothers and fathers.

They have no more to give because they pay high property tax, they pay high health insurance, and they pay for their car insurance. When they get to their bottom line, they have no more to give.

We have two parents working now because they need to out of economic desperation. Our middle class is shrinking.

Mr. President, regardless of what we do on this amendment, all subsequent amendments and so on, let us remember the middle class in this country has no more to give. So let us go and get it from those who have it."

Sasser

In the Senate Budget Committee in 1993.

"Now let's bear in mind while we are being critical of this administration, this president [President Clinton] did not create this deficit. These deficits are the result of twelve years of the most irresponsible fiscal policy in the history of the United States of America."

Sasser

Celebrating passage of the 1990 Budget Act.

"At the risk of sounding immodest, we are on the verge of giving the largest deficit reduction package in the history of this republic, putting that deficit reduction package in the law."

DeConcini

August 6, 1993 on the Senate floor.

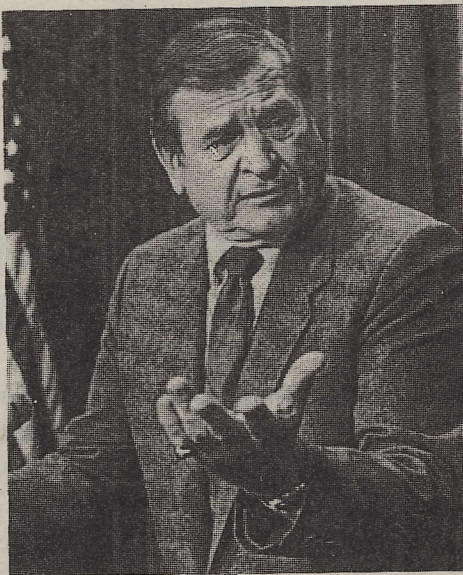
"This body, once regarded as the greatest deliberative body in all the world, is in danger of becoming little more than a monument to inaction, gridlock, and partisan bickering. It is little wonder that the public's faith in this body... has fallen so dramatically. This debate, perhaps more vividly than any other in recent memory, underscores why the American people are so fed up with the US Congress. In the face of some of the most difficult choices of this half century, we have engaged in bickering and self-interested theatrics which threaten the credibility of this body's ability to govern. The gridlock must end if we are ever to restore the people's faith in Government. That is what the public wants and they should expect no less. I hope the Senate will meet the challenge by passing the economic package before us."



Dodd

October 8, 1990 on the Senate floor.

"I said that I wanted to support a budget resolution that would responsibly adjust spending priorities to perform the budget process without reducing economic growth and require the most affluent of our Nation to bear some fair share of the cost of government without shoving the brunt of that cost onto the middle-income taxpayers of this country."



Sasser

October 17, 1990.

"I say to my colleagues that with the adoption of this budget reconciliation bill today, this budget reconciliation bill that will reduce the indebtedness of our children and our children's children by \$500 billion over the next five years, we will have demonstrated* * * that we here in this Chamber, and we in this Government know how and can govern."

Gore

August 1, 1993 on CBS' *Face the Nation*.

"It's just playing political games to pretend otherwise—because there is no alternative. People say, well, let's wait and have a budget summit. We've had six summits in the last 10 years as the national debt has quadrupled."

Dodd

October 18, 1990 on the Senate floor.

"This budget plan isn't perfect to this Senator either. But it is a real beginning toward serious deficit reduction. This budget will help us to address the problems of the next century and put our Nation back on track. This budget truly is about our Nation's future: Without a solution to our budget crisis, we will continue mortgaging our children's future."



Candidate Clinton

1992 campaign debate with Bush and Perot.

"Hillary gave me a book about a year ago in which the author defined insanity as doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result."

George Bush

Rose garden 9/30/90.

"The bipartisan leaders and I have reached agreement on the federal budget. Over five years it would reduce the projected deficit by \$500 billion, that is half a trillion dollars."

Braun

August 6, 1993 on the Senate floor.

"No one can be sure that this bill, or any single legislative act will cure our ailing economy, and so I understand the apprehension about the future and about this legislation that I am hearing from my State. But we simply must act. We have to begin the process of changing the course of this country, and that means we have to pass this bill."

Panetta

On the House floor in 1990.

"You can't develop a deficit reduction package that doesn't involve sacrifice on the part of everyone. The economy is in desperate straits. * * * And the question we have to ask tonight is: What happens if we fail? That's the question you have to ask. What happens to this economy if we fail to adopt a serious deficit reduction package for this country? The answer to that is, if we fail, it is almost comparable to an act of irresponsibility by us, because we know that if we fail we doom our economy to a deep recession."

Panetta

Meet the Press on June 27, 1993.

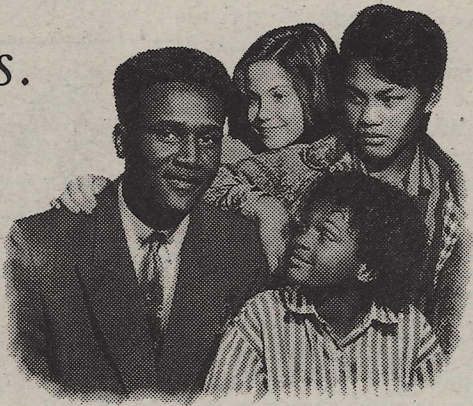
"That's the name of the game here. Let's get a \$500 billion deficit reduction plan in place. Let's try to reduce that deficit so that we can produce growth. And to do that it's going to take spending cuts and revenue increases to get the job done."

Tim Russert responded by saying, "In 1990, you said exactly the same thing—let's pass this plan, reduce the deficit \$500 billion dollars over the next several years, and look what happened. You raised taxes, the economy went further into recession, and there was no deficit reduction. Why is it going to be different in '92 when it didn't work in 1990?"

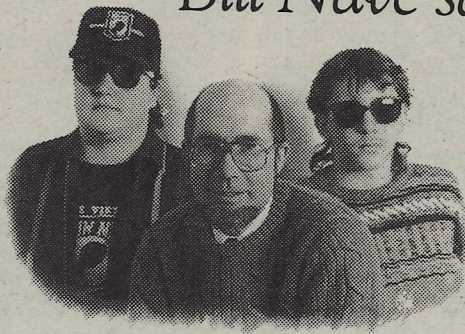
"My assertion would be that those spending cuts in fact did work: we stuck to the caps, we got the discretionary savings that were required, [and] we had the entitlement savings that were required of that plan."

—Compiled by Robert Rokita.

Ivan Neal has put out
a lot of fires.
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firefighter—
he's a teacher. But to the
kids he's reached, he's a hero.



Bill Nave saved these
kids from
drowning.
He's not a lifeguard—
he's a teacher. But to the kids
he's reached, he's a hero.



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Editorial

Stand Up for Student Rights

At a recent interview with campus media, newly-installed President Sonnenschein, declared that he had been assured that University administrators worked closely with students to address their concerns about campus life. We certainly do not want to call President Sonnenschein a liar—at least not until we know him better—but he is clearly misinformed.

In recent years, the University administration has demonstrated an almost complete disregard and disrespect for the wishes and rights of students. In any great university, the role of students is necessarily limited. Few would quibble with the notion that the faculty should determine curriculum, while the administration and Board of Trustees should take responsibility for the long-term interests of the school. Nonetheless, there is a great deal about student life on campus that should rightly remain the province of students. The administration disagrees.

In 1991, the administration ended all single-sex housing on campus despite the near-unanimous opposition of the affected students and their resident heads. The housing director's desire to promote "diversity" by forcing all students to live in the same kind of environment outweighed any preferences students may have had.

Last Fall, the Student Government leadership struggled for weeks to restructure the Student Activity Fee. With barely a glance, the Dean of Students discarded it in favor of a much different plan produced—with no student input whatsoever—by the Student Activities Office (SAO).

Last Winter, SAO decided that it was not happy with the College Student Assembly, the elected representative body for the College. SAO's solution was to unilaterally dissolve CSA and replace it with an appointed board, called COUP appropriately enough. Rather than bother with trifling details like representing the concerns of undergraduates, COUP will host big all-university parties.

Most recently, the administration unilaterally canceled Sleepout, the decades-long tradition of students literally sleeping in front of the College Advisors office to be first in line for registration. Over the past few years, it had grown into a massive party on the Quads which received national attention.

Although we take exception to some of these actions, notably the abolition of single sex housing, others had at least some merit. Many students were happy to see the end of Sleepout, for example, and consider the new random registration process to be fairer and less stressful. The point is not that the administration's actions were wrong, the problem is the utter lack of student input.

If Sleepout, the Activity Fee, or the CSA were not working out to the administration's satisfaction, then they could have opened a dialogue with the appropriate student organization. Ironically, organizing Sleepout was the single major activity of the Maroon Key Society, a group of students selected by the administration for their exceptional contributions to campus life.

While the administration at all levels has demonstrated no interest in listening to students, a large part of the blame for the current situation lies with our so-called student leaders. Whether through simple incompetence or craven self-interest, they have usually acceded to these encroachments on student rights and privileges.

SG leaders made no effort to contest the Dean's decision on the Activity Fee. They got what they wanted—more money for them to spend—so why should they stand up for principle? The professional and graduate divisional councils made the same devil's bargain.

President Sonnenschein and this year's SG leadership have pledged to do better, but we have heard that many times before. Ultimately, improvement will come only if the students themselves demand the respect they deserve.

THE FOURTH ESTATE

The Conservative Weekly Journal at the University of Chicago

R. T. ROKITA
Editor

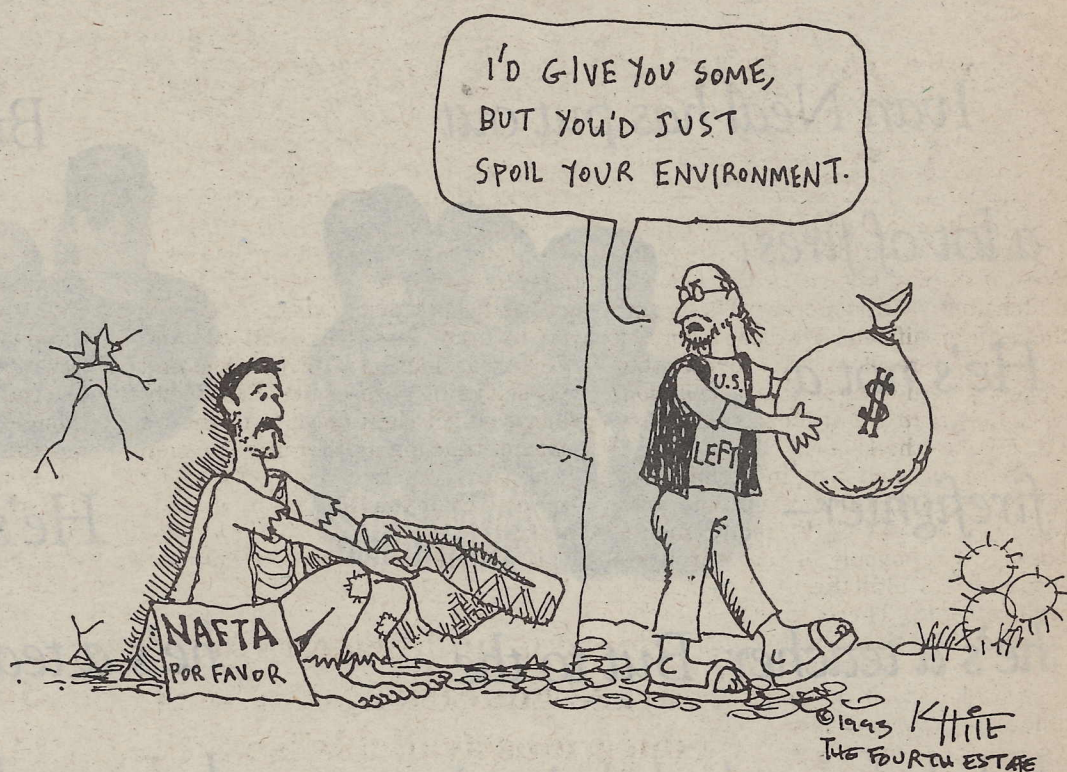
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THE FOURTH ESTATE is a journal of conservative opinion, commentary, and investigative reporting. The opinions expressed are those of the individual authors, and do not necessarily reflect those of THE FOURTH ESTATE, its editors, or the *Chicago Maroon*. We welcome articles, letters, and comments. Mail submissions to THE FOURTH ESTATE, Ida Noyes Hall, Room 303, 1212 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Telephone: (312) 702-1403

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Sex, Crimes, and Court Orders

Antioch College is blazing new trails with the nation's most detailed sexual harassment and date rape policy. Under rules adopted earlier this year, the Ohio school's administration proclaimed that:

"Verbal consent should be obtained with each new level of physical and/or sexual contact or conduct in any given interaction regardless of who initiates it. Asking 'Do you want to have sex with me?' is not enough. The request for consent must be specific for each act."

Antioch had previously been best known for its eclectic collection of visiting professors which included "Twilight Zone" creator Rod Serling. Apparently, he now runs the place.

The only thing more dangerous than dating at the University of Massachusetts is breaking up. Last spring, a student was killed by her former lover after she secured a court order to keep him away. Eighteen other UMass students have filed similar "protection" orders.

At nearby Pine Manor College, a male student sued for protection from his former girlfriend after she attacked his car and made harassing phone calls to his new girlfriend.

Consumnes River College is plumbing the depths of capitalism to turn a buck. The school is leasing advertising space on the stalls of campus rest rooms. So far this year, the ads have raised over \$6,000, which will be used to fund cultural events at the California school.

The University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) held new elections for their Undergraduate

Student Government last week. The new vote was required after the results of last Spring's election were voided because of a large number of complaints of vote fraud and electoral misconduct. (And they wonder why people confuse the U of C and UIC).

The University of Southern California saved \$1.3 million after a California appeals court overturned a lower court judgment to a student who had been raped near campus. The appel-

abolished its men's swimming team to shift the funds to women's varsity sports programs; the women's swim team was unaffected. Dismissing a lawsuit by male swimmers, US District Court Judge Joe Billy McDade declared that since the cuts were designed to protect the U of I's female athletes, the university was not actually discriminating against men.

When someone named Joe Billy makes that kind of ruling you have to wonder where the country is going.

Crime & Publishing

Pennsylvania State University has filed criminal charges against two female stu-

dents who allegedly stole most of the print run of the *Lionhearted*, the campus conservative newspaper. The issue in question contained a caricature of a feminist columnist in the rival *Daily Collegian*.

Meanwhile at the other end of the Keystone State, the University of Pennsylvania has decided to drop all charges against a group of black students who confiscated most of the print run of the main campus paper, the *Daily Pennsylvanian*, last April in a protest against a conservative columnist. Lest anyone think that U of C President Hugo Sonnenschein's former employer is lax on crime, however, Penn did reprimand the security officers who attempted to stop the vandals and order them to take multicultural sensitivity programs.

No doubt they will be taught that respect for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and private property is mere Eurocentric nonsense.

—Compiled from National On-Campus Report, The Chronicle of Higher Education, and national news reports.

Campus Spotlight

late court declared that USC could not be held responsible for "violent crimes which the police have been unable to prevent."

Jock Talk

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has put to rest the myth about schools exploiting dumb jocks. According to a recent survey, only 53% of athletes at Division I schools graduated after six years. However, the graduation rate for all students at those schools was a mere 54%.

In a related story, the NCAA imposed sanctions on the Big Ten Conference because the schools had awarded 65 more athletic scholarships than allowed under NCAA rules. Apparently, school officials had trouble counting that high.

A federal court ruled that just because a program favors women at the expense of men does not make it sex discrimination. The University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana had

4E Quote of the Week

"Well, I have an office in Tennessee. I was a Congressman and Senator there for 16 years. It is traditional for whoever is Vice-President to have an office in his home state. . . With modern communications it doesn't matter that much where a person's desk is."

— Al Gore responding to criticism that his Reinventing Government plan is hypocritical since he maintains five offices, including one in Tennessee.

The Common Core: A Do-It-Yourself Project

W. JOSHUA LUCAS
Fourth Estate Senior Staff Writer

A while back, the College quit calling its set of "required" courses the Common Core; it is now known as the General Education requirements. The name change is significant. Whereas before, in principle, there was a set of courses that all College students shared in *common*, now, in *general*, a student can get an education at the U of C.

With that change in terminology came a proliferation of options with which to fill the G. E. requirements. There are a panoply of sets of courses with which to fulfill these requirements. There is no longer a common set of courses which all College students will have graduated having taken. There is no longer a corresponding set of ideas and authors which all students will graduate familiar with. There is no longer a University of Chicago Education, only many possible educations available from the U of C.

The task of constructing an education in the College therefore falls onto the shoulders of incoming first-year students largely ignorant of the differences between sets of core classes. It is harder at the University of Chicago to avoid getting a good education, but it can be done. With that in mind, some FOURTH ESTATE advice on avoiding trouble in creating your Core.

First, remember that a core is what you make it. Don't think that the General Education requirements will give you what you need. The University's *Courses and Programs of Study* catalog admits as much when it says, "A superior education can be obtained by all students who attend the College of the University of Chicago—but it's up to the individual student to secure it." You see, the University no longer considers it necessary to guarantee a "superior education" to all students, only to make one possible.

Get out and take some introductory classes in the various departments. If you're worried you'll graduate without reading Shakespeare and Milton (and you should be), then take the appropriate classes in the English department. Don't let the General Education require-

ments turn into a lowest possible denominator for your education.

Second, apply a little test—try pretending you have to explain your class selections to your parents. You're going to have a lot of trouble getting Mom & Dad to fork over twenty grand for you to take classes like "Blood" and "The Assassination of JFK." If you find yourself using phrases like, "But Mom, when you get right down to it, there's just not that big a difference between Jane Austen and *Entertainment Weekly*," then you're probably already sunk.

If you can't explain your classes to

There is no longer a University of Chicago Education, only many possible educations available from the U of C.

your parents, you're probably having trouble explaining them to yourself. A proviso: If your parents are college professors, then substitute your grandparents. If you are paying for your own education, substitute an attempted explanation to your future employers.

Third, listen to upperclassmen—sometimes. Not all of your schoolmates' opinions are valuable. This warning might seem a bit obvious, but an astounding number of long-range educational plans are made on the dubious first-week advice of the creepy Laurie Anderson fan down the hall. "You know, a lot of people get scared off by his thick accent and PhD from the Chairman Mao Institute of Mathematics and Political Economy, but he really brings a unique Zen-esque perspective to Introductory Calculus. You'd be surprised how much the Great Leader was influenced by L'Hopital's Rule."

Beware of the nebulous word "cool." Your "cool" might mean an aggressively Socratic classroom manner and long office hours, but your dormmate is certain to use "cool" in reference to the professor's platform-soled thongs and insistence that students address him as "Oh Captain, my Captain." As far as I can tell, most students arrive at the U of C with far more horse sense than they leave it. Take at your own peril

the advice of certain Hyde Park lifers.

Fourth, Go west, young man, uh, student. You've heard this all before, but it bears repeating. There is nothing lacking in Latin Americans or Arabs, but the contributions of those cultures to the worlds of letters pale in comparison to those of Western writers and thinkers. Core classes should teach students how to read and write, think and express thought. To do so, students should examine the best examples of writing and thinking that history has handed down. And the strongest selections of those thinkers and authors will be found in the Western-aligned classes. Remember,

though, the core classes are not the only place to encounter these authors. Build your own core—take classes outside the General Education requirements to familiarize yourself with them.

The necessity to shop around for a core brings up a fifth point of warning: don't choose a concentration too soon. The sooner you become a History major, the sooner you'll be sucked into a class titled "Silver and Pewter in Seventeenth Century Yorkshire." Almost everyone makes this mistake—just don't let a narrow focus on your concentration keep you from taking a wide range of courses. You science majors have a lot of credits to fill; just don't let O-Chem crowd out the Great Books.

Finally, section choices aren't locked in stone. Feel free to leave a professor if he can't teach. His feelings won't be hurt, and if they are, maybe he'll try a little harder next year. That is, if he doesn't have tenure. If you're a devout Jew, and your Social Sciences professor teaches a Sociology class entitled, "Moses & Joshua: The Homoerotic Exodus," you're not duty-bound to hear your forefathers slandered for a whole quarter. Find professors you can learn from.

This school makes it harder than almost any other to avoid getting an education—but it doesn't prevent it. Work hard, and don't avoid taking hard and challenging courses, and you can learn more here than almost anywhere else. By creating your own Core, you can get more than an "Education in General," you can get the "superior education" you're forking over the big money for.

Educational Classism

R. T. ROKITA
Fourth Estate Editor

There is a growing serious restriction on the fulfillment of our desires to be successful and independent—to avoid being societal parasites—arising from the incumbent liberal establishment. It's called Outcome Based Education (OBE).

Advocates of this program claim that tracking in schools, putting the brightest students in the fast track and slower students in the slow track, is elitist and racist. They say that we must keep everybody in the same track in the name of fairness, and not humiliating those who are slower just because of the mere accident of their birth or environment. Separating the brightest from the slowest, they say, breeds classism.

Outcome Based Education purports to get the most out of students through equity on all levels. The speed at which someone learns something does not matter as long as they learn that something in the end.

Proponents also theorize that letting students pace themselves at their own rate is more productively. Accordingly, pushing slower students to learn at a faster pace is harmful because these stu-

dents may become discouraged and quit.

Contemplating the effects of these policies, however, this is just an outright attack on achievement. Trying to make everybody the same denies the best students, and defines achievement down because it forces the brightest students to slow down to the pace of the slowest.

Instead of excellence, OBE actually promotes mediocrity because achievement and talent are supposedly unfair. Class envy only lowers standards, whereas competition pushes slower students and raises standards.

The fact remains that students must be driven and pushed, not coddled and understood. Most students procrastinate, so encouragement is needed to motivate students to learn. If students were allowed to learn at their own rate, they would drag the process out.

This kind of egalitarian program, cannot foster upward educational achievement in individuals who lack diligence, discipline, and ambition. It's not surprising, though, that levelers can lend upward mobility to the administrators of the leveling bureaucracy.

You probably guessed that OBE grades uncompetitively—the student proves competency of certain objectives, or outcomes, and is involved in deter-

mining his grade. The National Education Association (NEA) seems to be following suit; they favor abolishing national tests. Perhaps they're afraid that teachers are being held responsible for students' scores on these tests.

We should not become sidetracked and confused by the issues of fairness and how fast. Students should feel proud, not guilty, for doing better.

Education should be based upon teaching students knowledge and facts, and how to think, and expanding their minds and creating within them the desire to fill their own minds.

Upward educational mobility is at least partly dependent upon respect and admiration for those at the top. Integration and equal opportunity are inherently conflicting goals. People tend to associate with their own class because freedom from the baleful resentment of others is impossible, and a hindrance to rising standards.

Outcome Based Education is nothing but the latest liberal idealist lash out at the very institutions that are indispensable to all social improvement in a democracy. Like most of their programs, it inevitably fails to fulfill the impossible dream of a society without conflict and hierarchy.

Capitol Offenses



Reinvi-Gorating Government

Amid pictures of forklifts crammed with federal regulations and the sound of government ashtrays breaking into the required 31 pieces, Al Gore unveiled his summer project, a 168-page proposal to "reinvent government."

The symbolism suggested a bold new era of lean, but not mean, government services. The substance said business as usual. The first batch of Gore's report was printed on special glossy paper at a cost of \$60,000. Had he used standard-issue white paper, it would have cost only \$15,000.

The glossy paper is also not recyclable.

Immediately after he left the protective umbrella of David Gergen's photo ops, Gore ran into trouble on a C-SPAN call-in show. If the purpose of the initiative was to eliminate waste and duplication in government, the caller demanded to know, why does Gore maintain no fewer than five separate Vice-Presidential offices, including one in his home state of Tennessee?

Gore insisted that the Vice-President had traditionally maintained an office in his home state, and argued that it would be easier for his constituents there to contact him without going through the Washington bureaucracy. By that logic, since the Vice-President was elected to serve all fifty states, Gore may be short 49 offices.

Even without the benefit of a new-age, labor-management focus group, Dan Quayle saw the foolishness of this perk. He closed his VP office in Indiana in 1990, saving the taxpayer's over \$100,000 per year.

Press Releases. . . A group called "Parents Fighting For Education" trumpeted the "success" of a rally held Downtown last Tuesday to demand that the Chicago Public Schools remain open.

The boisterous crowd did not offer any solutions to the school crisis, but they did manage to "successfully block all traffic on LaSalle from Randolph to Adams."

The seventy-word press release had no less than nine misspellings, typos, and grammatical errors. Among other things, the press release made it seem that the group was demanding that "schools remain open during a rally."

The schools are open, but it may be too late for some people.

Spectator-Gate

Hundreds of thousands of concerned citizens have gotten into the habit of reading *The American Spectator's* withering investigative reports into mis-, mal-, and nonfeasance in the Clinton White House. Unfortunately, not everyone is willing to wait until the magazine hits the newsstands. The *Spectator's* offices in Washington and New York were both broken into earlier this month.

"Nothing of value was taken," TAS publisher Ronald Burr told the 4E, but all the files were rifled. The perpetrators gained access by cutting through a wall on September 2. A week later the same route was used in a second break-in. And last week, a New York City apartment used by the magazine as an office was also hit. Again, nothing was taken, but the files were searched.

Police in Virginia and New York are investigating the incidents.

Test Your Chicago Political I.Q.

Given that Chicago is home to the Cubs, perhaps is not surprising that politics is the biggest spectator sport in the city (at least when the Bulls aren't playing). Here are some of the major players and a few of their leading quirks, crimes, and characteristics to help you get a headstart on the game.



Governor Jim Edgar



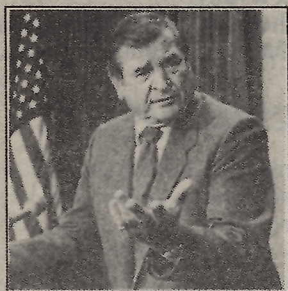
Senator Carol Moseley-Braun



Rep. Bobby Rush



State's Attorney Jack O'Malley



Rep. Dan Rostenkowski

1. This public official was treated to a luxury African vacation by the Inkatha Freedom Party, the arch-nemesis of Nelson Mandela's African national Congress.

2. After embezzling almost \$30,000 from the government through phony stamp purchases, and more than \$70,000 and three cars from his political fund, this official was named Bill Clinton's best ally in Congress.

3. After winning 50% of the Democratic vote in Chicago in 1992, this Republican is considered a shoo-in for any elected office in the state.

4. While spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on political campaigns over a ten-year period, this official fell more than \$20,000 behind in child support payments for his three children. After being sued several times by his ex-wife, he is reportedly still paying off the debt.

5. While making close to \$100,000 per year, this official put her mother into a government-funded nursing home and later took possession of almost \$30,000 in the woman's assets which by law should have gone to reimburse the state for her care.

6. This high-ranking official eschews alcohol, tobacco, and fatty foods. Mowing the lawn is a favorite recreational activity.

7. While on the campaign trail last year, this official gave a "motivational speech" to a drug company for a \$15,000 fee. After the election, the company's lobbyists paid a "courtesy call."

Bonus Questions

- 1) Chicago's City Council has 50 members. How many are Republicans?
- 2) Since 1972, how many elected Chicago officials have been sent to prison?
- 3) When was the last time a Republican was elected Mayor of Chicago?
- 4) What percentage of Hyde Parkers voted for George Bush over Michael Dukakis in 1988?

Answers on this page

Test Your Political Ideology!

Are you left or right? College is a place of intellectual and ideological upset and ferment; the easy certainties you brought here now seem hopelessly naive. And the categories have changed.

The right is farther right than what you may have known elsewhere, and the left is more left than you could have imagined. Perhaps in your hometown you were thought rather liberal for sending a few dollars to the Sierra Club. At the U of C, you'll have to join the Spartacus Youth League, become a fruitarian, and display serious gender confusion to retain that label.

So if you are not sure just where you fit in, relax. You are not alone. For all of you lost in the rhetorical jungles of ideology, we offer a compass. Answer the following question as honestly as you can and the results will point you towards your political true north.

* * * *

1. When you heard that the Berlin Wall had come down, did you:
 - a. volunteer for a work brigade to rebuild it.
 - b. shed a sensitive tear.
 - c. send out for beer and pizza.
2. Fidel Castro looks like:
 - a. a romantic revolutionary leader.
 - b. your Uncle Gus, the one who exposes himself to passersby.
 - c. some skid-row bum who used to teach at Harvard.
3. Taxes should be:
 - a. raised.
 - b. lowered.
 - c. evaded.
4. Feminism is:
 - a. a necessarily radical response to patriarchy.
 - b. has something to do with genderless pronouns and who has to sleep on the wet spot.
5. They want to add another face to Mount Rushmore. Who should get the place of honor?
 - a. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - b. William F. Buckley Jr.
 - c. Rush Limbaugh Jr.
6. What kind of pet do you have?
 - a. A cat that I put on a vegetarian diet; she isn't looking very well.
 - b. A Garfield doll suction-cupped to my car window, does that count?
 - c. A big smelly dog that chases cars and bites people.
7. A college education is:
 - a. an absolute right.
 - b. a real pain, but better than supporting myself.
 - c. a ticket to some fast bucks.
8. The media:
 - a. are part and parcel of an exploitative patriarchal class system.
 - b. are the "useful idiots" of which Lenin wrote.
 - c. should show more frontal nudity.
9. What do you think about the U of C students who wear black all of the time?
 - a. They look like a bunch of geeks, but their hearts are probably in the right place.
 - b. They look like a bunch of geeks, and they're probably commie symps as well.
 - c. They look like a bunch of geeks.
10. What are the elements of a perfect date?
 - a. A foreign movie, espresso, and fine conversation.
 - b. Dinner, dancing, and a leveraged buyout.
11. Your favorite ice cream?
 - a. Ben & Jerry's Peace Pop.
 - b. Dove Bar.
 - c. beersicle.
12. In my worst nightmare:
 - a. I am sinking in quicksand while debating George Will.
 - b. I am naked in public and find out that capital gains are to be taxed as ordinary income.
 - c. I am at a NOW convention and learn that World Wrestling Federation is no longer on the air.

Results: Assign each answer points as follows: a=0, b=2, c=4. Then add the results and consult the chart below.

0-10: In the words of Ronald Reagan, you're so far left, you've left the country. The good news is that, in light of recent events, you may qualify for protection under the Endangered Species Act, or at least an NEA grant.

11-20: Not quite rabid, but still a prime candidate for investigation by the House Unamerican Activities Committee or a job at National Public Radio.

21-30: You're either apathetic or a genuine moderate. Either way, you have a target painted on both sides.

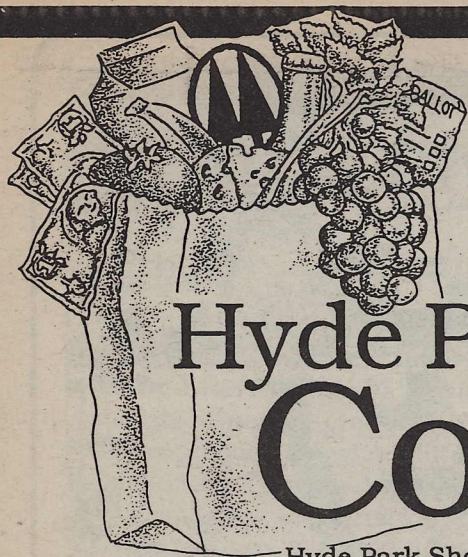
31-40: Not conservative, but Republican, a good solid, privileged George Bush-type score. Greedheads like you run this country.

41-48: Congratulations! You have moved past the normal categories of the right into what has been called Pants-Down Republicanism, a philosophy based on personal liberty and beer.

But no matter how well you did, you are welcome to write for the Fourth Estate. We'll be glad to help you boost your score.

And the answers are...

1. Senator Moseley-Braun took the vacation, paid for by the father of her finance and campaign manager, who is also a high-ranking official in Inkatha.
2. Dan Rostenkowski is, of course, Clinton's right-hand man.
3. The U of C's own Jack O'Malley coasted to reelection last year with strong bipartisan support. So far, he has declined pleas to run for Governor, Attorney General, and County Board President. Mayor of Chicago is still an option.
4. Rep. Bobby Rush, a former leader of the Black Panthers, put politics first. He hit the jackpot with a \$130,000 Congressional salary, so he may just pay off the debt, one of these days.
5. Carol Moseley-Braun took the money. No law-enforcement official dared to prosecute a prominent black politician election year, so she was merely forced to return \$15,000 of the ill-gotten gains. Word has it that her siblings told the press about the money because they were not happy with their cut.
6. Governor Edgar was always a teetotaler, and has become a health nut since suffering a coronary problem last year.
7. Carol Moseley-Braun picked up the extra cash. The girl gets around, one reason why so many liberals are so disappointed with her.
8. Brian Doherty of the 41st Ward on the Northwest side is the sole Republican.
9. 18 current and former aldermen have been sent to prison, along with a half-dozen or so judges, and quite a few self-serving civil servants.
10. William "Big Bill" Thompson was re-elected in 1927 with Al Capone's help.
11. Thompson died when his yacht sank in the lake during a victory celebration.
12. Hyde Park's Fifth Ward went 93% for Dukakis in 1988.



Chicago's oldest community-owned grocery store

Hyde Park
Co-op

Hyde Park Shopping Center
55th Street and Lake Park • 667-1444



CASH STATION



PRICES EFFECTIVE:
September 29 through October 5

Store Hours:

Monday - Saturday: 8am -10pm, Sunday: 8am -9pm

We Accept

Much More Than a Grocery Store

At first glance, the Co-op may seem like an ordinary supermarket—but seasoned Hyde Parkers know that it's much more. The Co-op has been an integral part of the community for over 60 years.

The Co-op began in 1932, when 13 Hyde Parkers bought food together in bulk to save money. Today, the Co-op has over 15,000 members. Members receive patronage refunds

in years that the Co-op is profitable, and prorated interest on their shares of stock. Last year, members received 2.27% of all their purchases back in patronage refunds—this amounts to well over a week's worth of free groceries for those who do all their grocery shopping at the Co-op. Over the years, the Co-op has returned millions of dollars to members through dividends and patronage refunds.

We invite you to join us. Joining is easy, costs little, and entitles members to special benefits not available to non-members.

How to join

You become a member of the Co-op by filling out an application and purchasing one \$10 share of stock in the Co-op. Members receive interest on their Co-op stock, set annually, and may redeem the stock at any time with board approval. Applications for membership are available in the Co-op office located on the lower level of the store. The office is open from 8:00am to 6:00pm Monday through Saturday. Stop in and become a member today!

Frozen

The Budget Gourmet Light and Healthy

frozen dinners reg. \$2.07 \$1.39

French Chicken/Vegetables (10 Oz.), Mandarin Chicken (10 oz.), Linguini Scallops and Clams (9.5 oz.), Chicken Au Gratin (9.1), Lasagna with Meat Sauce (9.4)

Floridagold, 12 oz.

orange juice reg. \$1.53 99¢
regular, pulp free

Green giant, 16 oz.

frozen vegetables 99¢
niblet corn, mixed vegetables, sweet peas, cut green beans, reg. \$1.39

Swanson

frozen dinners 99¢

Fried Chicken—dark (9.5 oz.), Chicken Parmesan Meal (10 oz.), Meat Loaf (9.25 oz.), Mexican, Spaghetti with Meatballs (10 oz.), reg. \$1.61/\$1.67

Swanson, 7 oz.

pot pies reg. 87¢ 59¢
chicken, turkey, beef

Häagen Daz, 1 pint

ice cream or yogurt \$2.19
assorted flavors, reg. \$2.59

Service Deli



The Co-op's service deli features a large selection of meats, cheeses, and salads for your convenience. Try our rotisserie chicken, made fresh daily. Service deli manager Kim Hettinger is happy to help you create the perfect deli or salad tray for any occasion.

Imported Danish

ham reg. \$5.99 lb. \$4.59/lb.

Mosey's

roast beef reg. \$5.59 lb. \$4.59/lb.

Mosey's

corned beef \$4.59/lb.
reg. \$5.59 lb.

Alpine Lace

swiss cheese \$4.39/lb.
reg. \$5.99 lb.

Resers

tuna/chicken salad \$4.29/lb.
reg. \$5.49 lb.

Resers dessert

strawberry delight \$1.99/lb.
reg. \$2.79

Benefits of Membership

• **Patronage Refunds:** The Co-op returns its profits to the members at the end of every fiscal year. Members receive a refund as a percentage of their total yearly purchases. The percentage is set each year based on the Co-op's surplus. Last year members received a 2.27% patronage refund.

• **Dividend Earnings:** The Co-op pays interest, set each year by the board of directors, on members' Co-op stock. Last year the dividend was 6%.

• **Discount Days:** On one day selected and advertised each month, Co-op members receive a 5% discount on all purchases made at the Co-op. During Co-op Month (October), member discount days are offered on each Thursday. Proper planning of food purchases can save members up to 3% off their yearly grocery bill.

• **The Evergreen:** All members receive a subscription to the Co-op newsletter, The Evergreen, mailed to their home. The Evergreen includes articles of interest to consumers, recipes and nutrition information, news from the Co-op and special member-only food coupons.

• **Discount Bazaar:** Many Hyde Park businesses give special discounts to Co-op members. Participating stores are listed in the Evergreen. Co-op members must present their Co-op membership card in order to receive the discount.

• **Credit Union:** Co-op members are invited to join the United Credit Union, which has a branch office on the lower level of our store. By depositing \$100, members have access to a variety of financial services.

• **Input into Co-op policies:** As a member/owner of the Co-op you have a voice—equal to all other members—in how the Co-op runs. Opportunities for the participation are numerous. All suggestions put into the suggestion box are answered promptly. Members are invited and encouraged to participate on committees, run for the board, and attend annual meetings. The Co-op also employs a full-time member services director available to assist members in taking advantage of opportunities for participation.

• **Case Lot Savings:** Members can purchase any item in the store by the case and receive 10% off of the regular price.

Meat

The Co-op has always taken great pride in its meat department. Meat department manager DeWayne Speilman's first concern is providing shoppers with the best cuts of meat. We sell only U.S. choice and prime grades. To insure value, we trim all cuts so customers don't pay for waste. Our poultry is delivered fresh daily. We regularly stock lamb and veal. DeWayne always welcomes special orders.

USDA Choice chuck blade
pot roast reg. \$2.29 lb. **\$1.89/lb.**

USDA Choice round bone
pot roast reg. \$2.59 lb. **\$2.19/lb.**

USDA Choice boneless
boston steak **\$2.69/lb.**
reg. \$3.09 lb.

USGI
stew beef reg. \$2.29 lb. **\$1.89/lb.**

USGI Boneless
chuck roast **\$2.09/lb.**
reg. \$2.69 lb.

Norbest
turkey breast **\$1.19/lb.**
reg. \$1.89 lb.

USGI Package
spare ribs **\$1.69/lb.**
reg. \$2.29 lb.

USGI fresh, family pack
ground chuck **\$1.89/lb.**
reg. \$2.29

US Grade A Tyson
cornish hens **\$1.39/lb.**
reg. \$1.59 lb.

Louis Rich, 12 oz.
turkey bacon reg. \$3.03 **\$2.09**

Louis Rich, 16 oz.
smoked turkey sausage **\$2.19**
reg. \$3.29

Louis Rich, variety pack, 12 oz.
turkey reg. \$3.27 **\$2.29**

Jimmy Dean light, turkey and pork, 12 oz.
meat breakfast reg. \$2.99 **\$2.09**

Flanagan, 16 oz.
krisp kraut reg. 99¢ **79¢**

Häagen-Dazs Ice Cream

one pint
assorted flavors

with coupon
\$1.59

Grocery

ScotTissue, 1 roll
bath tissue reg. 62¢ **2/\$1**
assorted colors

ScotTowels, 1 roll
paper towels reg. 96¢ **89¢**
white, decorated, recycled, prints

Surf Double Power, 32 oz.
laundry detergent **\$2.25**
reg. \$4.51

French's, 16 oz.
squeeze mustard reg. \$1.43 **99¢**

Booth, 3.75 oz.
sardines reg. 88¢ **59¢**
oil and mustard

Hawaiian Punch, 9 pack
juice drink reg. \$2.99 **\$2.49**
red, blue, orange

Martha White, 7.5 oz.
corn muffin mix reg. 43¢ **3/\$1**

Nestle Chocolate, 12 oz.
semisweet morsels **\$1.99**
reg. \$2.53

Carnation, 12 oz.
evaporated milk reg. 89¢ **69¢**

Calumet, 7 oz. canister
baking powder reg. \$1.69 **\$1.39**

Pillar Rock, 7.75 oz. can
red salmon reg. \$3.75 **\$2.99**

Spam, 7 oz.
luncheon meat reg. \$1.69 **\$1.39**

Pillsbury
fudgebrownies reg. \$1.87 **\$1.39**
regular (21.5 oz.) and lovin' lites (19.85 oz.)

Ceresota, 5 lb. bag
unbleached flour **\$1.39**
reg. \$1.55

Few stores in Chicago offer a greater variety of grocery items than the Co-op. Our wide selection is a reflection of Hyde Park's cultural and ethnic diversity—our aisles are packed with foods from around the world!



Liquor



The liquor department is owned and operated by the Co-op. Liquor department manager Jerry Bender always has a fine selection of wines, beer, and liquor on hand. Planning a party? Take advantage of the 10% case lot discount when making your order. And if you have the urge to wager, the liquor department offers the Illinois lottery games.

Miller, 24 12-oz. cans
beer reg. \$14.49 **\$10.99**
High Life, Lite, Genuine Draft reg. or light

750 ml
Southern Comfort **\$6.99**
reg. \$8.99

Sebastiani Proprietors, 1.5 l
wine reg. \$8.79 **\$5.99**
White Zinfandel, Gamay Beaujolais

Floral



Fresh-cut flowers and blooming plants arrive daily at the Co-op's floral department. We take pride in offering top quality, bug- and disease-free plants. Supplies—such as potting soil and plant food, as well as assorted planters, vases, and plant baskets—are also available.

aloe vera **\$3.99**
4 inch pot

moon cactus **\$1.99**
3 inch pot

Assorted
hanging baskets **\$7.99**
8 inch pot

It's so easy to join the Hyde Park Co-op

Produce

The Co-op's produce department is the envy of many Chicago food merchants. Department manager Stanley Mishima provides the freshest and least expensive produce by featuring in-season products throughout their available cycle. Our secret to this abundance is in seeking out the small suppliers who stock top quality, locally grown produce. We also feature a full line of organic produce.

bananas *reg. 49¢ lb.* **25¢/lb.**

Illinois/Georgia

cucumbers *reg. 49¢ ea.* **4/\$1.00**

Michigan, 3 lb. bag

Red Delicious apples **\$1.19**
reg. \$1.99 ea.

California

red bell peppers. **\$1.49**
reg. \$1.99 lb

Michigan, 3 lb. bag

Macintosh apples **\$1.19**
reg. \$1.99 ea.

Georgia

zucchini squash . **69¢/lb.**
reg. \$1.19 lb

New Zealand, 126 size

kiwi fruit *reg. 2/89¢* **3/\$1.00**

Louisiana, no. 1

yams *reg. 79¢ lb.* **49¢/lb.**

Organic

Hass, 60 size

avacadoes *reg. 99¢ ea.* **2/\$1.00**

green leaf lettuce *reg. \$2.99 lb.*
\$1.99

Red Delicious apples **99¢/lb.**
reg. \$1.49 lb.

carrots **49¢/lb.**
1 lb. bag, reg. 79¢ ea.



Bakery



Early each morning, master baker Andre Bernard arrives at the Co-op to orchestrate the preparation of the Co-op's baked goods. The result is a wide variety of freshly baked croissants, breads, rolls, and sweets. Homemade sandwiches and soups make the Bakery Cafe a great spot to meet a friend or have lunch during your shopping trip. We also offer a selection of Danish Baker and Entemann's items to satisfy any sweet tooth.

Cherry yogurt

muffins 3.25 oz., reg. 89¢ **69¢ea.**
\$2.69 4-pack

Assorted flavors

strudelnick *reg. 99¢* **79¢**

Raspberry

coffee cake *reg. \$3.99* **\$3.19**

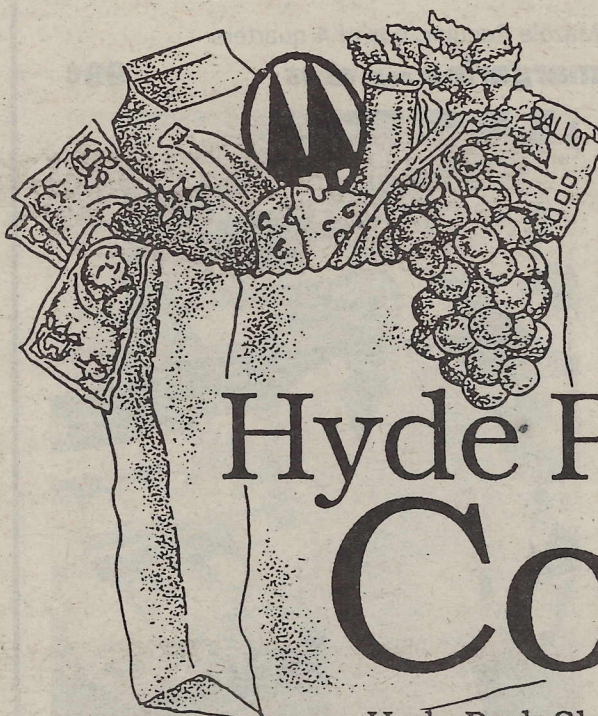
raisin bread, 1 lb., reg. \$2.49 **\$1.89**

Fresh baked, small

butterflake rolls **8/\$1.29**
8 pc., reg. \$1.89

chocolate chip

pudding cake *reg. \$4.69* **\$3.69**



Hyde Park Co-op

Hyde Park Shopping Center
55th Street and Lake Park • 667-1444

Seafood

Leo Ingwer has worked for the Co-op's seafood department for more than 35 years—and he really knows his fish! The seafood department offers a wide array of fresh fish and delicacies from the sea, and only the finest quality product makes it onto Leo's counter. He also has nutritional and cooking information about his stock—and he's always happy to make suggestions and share his favorite recipes.

Fresh flown-in, Norwegian, Genuine Aqua Culture
salmon steaks **\$8.98/lb.**

Prime loin

swordfish steaks **\$10.98/lb.**

Fresh

rosefish fillets **\$3.99/lb.**

Fresh East Coast

lemon sole fillets **\$8.98/lb.**

Fresh flown-in, baby dover

sole fillets **\$5.98/lb.**

Meaty, Norwegian, 3 lb. pkg.

salmon frames **79¢/lb.**

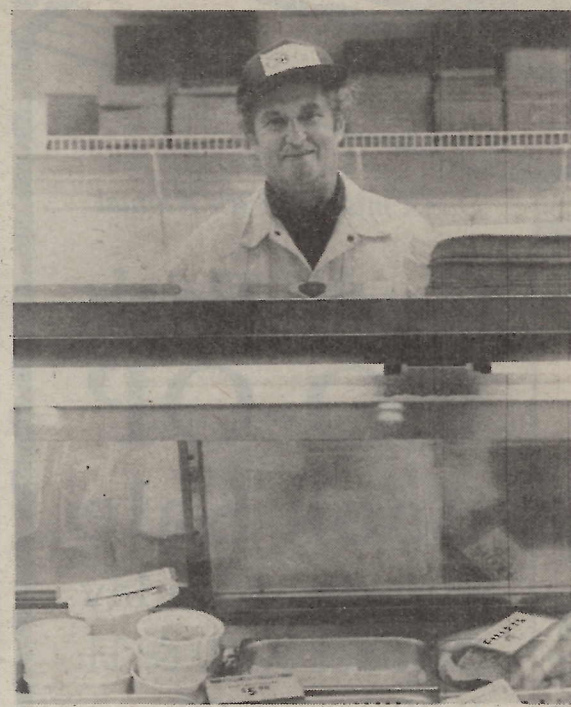
Florida Pink, 2 lbs. or more

medium shrimp **\$6.98/lb.**

less than 2 lbs. \$7.98/lb., 5 lb. box \$31.95

Fresh Genuine Lake Superior

white fish fillets **\$4.98/lb.**



Members Make the Difference

Unlike most shoppers at most grocery stores, Co-op member/owners have an impact on the operation of the store. Members are invited to serve on Co-op committees that implement store policy and work on programs to educate shoppers. Co-op members elect a board of directors that oversees the business operations. The co-op is truly a community-oriented, democratically-controlled, business.

The Hyde Park Co-op has long been in the forefront of educating consumers about food and nutrition. In the 1960s, the Co-op was the first grocery store in the country to introduce unit pricing. A brigade of co-op member/volunteers pioneered the price-per-pound program that later became the standard for the grocery industry.

Today, our member/volunteers are still working for consumer education in the store. The Co-op's Consumer Information Committee, which is open to all members, meets monthly to plan programs. The committee works on programs to educate consumers on health and nutrition issues. Any member who is interested in consumer education issues is encouraged to join the committee. Call the Co-

op, 667-1444, to find out the date of the Consumer Information Committee's next meeting.

October is National Co-op Month

All over the United States, Co-ops celebrate their history with special events throughout the month of October.

The Hyde Park Co-op will host a number of events this October. Among them is the 39th Annual Co-op Book Sale, on October 9, 10, & 11, 9:30 am - 6:00 pm. This sale offers over 30,000 used books at fabulous prices. The books are all donated by Co-op and community members. There is something for everyone—from Shakespeare to romance novels. Proceeds from the sale benefit cooperative education and development in addition to local non-profit groups.

There will also be a New Member Orientation on Tuesday, October 19 at 7:00 pm. This orientation is designed to give new members a basic understanding of the Co-op, its history, and guiding principles. Participants receive a Co-op gift certificate, and tour of all the back rooms of the store. Spaces are limited, so call and reserve your space today!



Member Services Director, Stefanie Kelly.

Dairy

The Co-op's dairy department includes a huge variety of cheeses, yogurt, milk, butter, and eggs. Department manager Santos Hernandez stocks his shelves with everything from imported gorgonzola to good old sliced American. The dairy department also features free-range eggs, and a number of organic milk products.

Yoplait, 6 oz.

light yogurts *reg. 61¢* **2/\$1.00**

Tree Fresh, 64 oz.

orange juice *reg. \$2.89* **\$1.59**

Stella, 16 oz.

mozzarella cheese **\$2.69**
reg. \$3.78

Vita, 7.25 oz.

smoked fish spread **\$1.59**
reg. \$1.88

Kraft New Philadelphia Light, 16 oz.

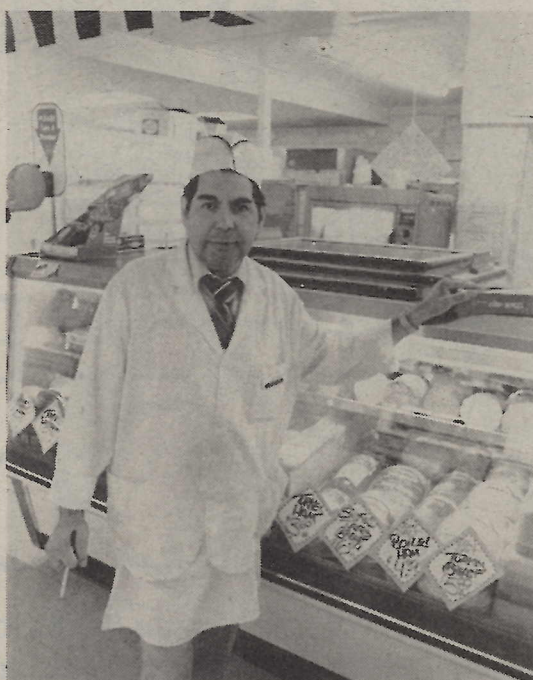
cream cheese *reg. \$2.73* **\$1.09**

Sargento's, fancy, 8 oz.

shredded cheese **\$1.89**
reg. \$2.43/\$2.59

Mazola Regular, box of 4 quarters

margarine *reg. \$1.45* **99¢**



Natural Foods



Soy milk, tofu, organic juices—these are just a few examples of what's available in the Co-op's natural foods department. Specialty foods coordinator Lee Prendergast orders a wide variety of health foods, and products that serve special dietary needs. He also packages a number of bulk grains, flours, pastas, dried fruits and nuts.

Breadshop, 1 lb.

granola **\$1.49**

Muir Glen

organic tomato products 99¢—\$1.59

diced tomatoes (16 oz.), regular tomato sauce (16 oz.), ground peeled tomatoes (28 oz.), chunky tomato sauce (28 oz.)

Tian-Su, 12 oz. bottle

china cola **65¢**
original or cherry

Mountain Sun, 1 gallon

organic apple juice **\$5.99**

Amy's Kitchen, 9 oz.

pot pies **\$1.79**
veggie or broccoli & cheese

Mori-Nu, 10.5 oz. aseptic

silken tofu **89¢**

Northern Soy, 12 oz. pkg.

Tofu Not Dogs **\$2.39**

Sorrell Ridge, 10 oz. jar

spreadable fruit **\$2.19**

Lundberg, 8 oz. pkg.

organic brown rice cakes **\$1.79**
regular or no salt

Little Bear Organics, 16 oz. can

refried beans **\$1.25**

Annie's, 8 oz. bottle

salad dressing **\$2.69**

Kiss My Face, 4 oz.

bar soap **\$1.09**

Don't miss the 39th Annual

Hyde Park CO-OP Book Sale

Saturday-Monday
October 9, 10 & 11
9:30 am - 6:00 pm

in the Hyde Park Shopping
Center parking lot
(55th St. and Lake Park Blvd.)

look for the giant tent

Proceeds benefit cooperative development and education projects, and local non-profit service organizations.

Malthus and Butthead

Kennedy Looks at the 21st Century Through 18th-Century Lenses

PREPARING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
By Paul Kennedy
Random House, \$25, 200 pp., 1993

REVIEWED BY KENNETH HITE

"This does not mean that the USSR is close to collapse. . ."

—Paul Kennedy, *The Rise And Fall of the Great Powers*, 1987

It is always good to start reading a new book of prophecy by checking the track record of the prophet. Although Paul Kennedy's record has some hits in it, this can be explained by his slavish devotion to conventional wisdom—which is, after all, often conventionally right. Whenever he tries to apply his grand theories to the future, his lens distorts in a hurry. Kennedy's new opus, *Preparing For the Twenty-First Century*, is even more distorted than his last.

To a great extent, this failure is due to his leaving his field of competency (naval history) for the balmier climes of doomsaying guruhood. *Rise And Fall of the Great Powers*, for all its flaws, was firmly grounded in naval/maritime history and empirical data that Kennedy (a more than capable historian) was capable of using properly. *Preparing For the Twenty-First Century* is a mishmash of popular journal articles and politicized policy tomes.

Here, Kennedy is dependent upon the judgment of other savants with political axes to grind. The sources he chooses demonstrate his own convictions, since he lacks the background to weigh them on their merits. And, although he deprecates the politicization of such issues as the environment or American decline, Kennedy joins in it by taking sides with the statist-liberal Establishment.

The book is a self-conscious updating of Thomas Malthus' *Essay on Population*, which predicted that an overpopulated Britain would starve and collapse in social anarchy. Like Malthus, he applies the assumptions of zero-sum resources and geometric population growth and gets catastrophe. Like Malthus, his logic is faultless. And like Malthus, his data are flawed and his premises incorrect.

Malthus, of course, was proved dramatically wrong as Britain used the infant Industrial Revolution to open up a whole new resource base and (later) shrink its rate of population increase. Malthus' reputation as a doomsaying ninny is somewhat undeserved, given that in 1798 the potential of the Indus-

trial Revolution was murky and its effect on birthrates completely unknown. There is less excuse for making the same mistake in 1993.

But Kennedy makes it gladly and with much *brio*, citing Malthus no less than 33 times. (Adam Smith, an economist with a somewhat better track record and understanding of the Industrial Revolution than Kennedy or Malthus, is mentioned twice). Kennedy compounds his error by using population figures and projections from the thoroughly discredited Paul Ehrlich, which indicates either clumsy research or blind bias.

Kennedy makes similar errors of judgment in such data as global warming predictions—he cites 3°C as a "compromise" figure; the consensus of climatologists is closer to half that, and a majority doubt global warming will occur in any meaningful fashion in the

central planning.

This being, after all, 1993, he has to disguise it by calling it "managed trade," "government investment in research and technology" and "societies choosing to adapt to change" rather than socialism. The patent medicine is the same despite the longer label. Repeatedly we are warned of the consequences of *laissez-faire* and "muddling through" as opposed to "planning for change" and "political leadership."

He closes the book with the by-now familiar warning of the fate of Victorian Britain, from 1910 superpower to 1950 second-rater to 1990s shabby relic. And so we perish, says Kennedy, if we fail to curb our foolish "libertarianism" and devotion to "*laissez-faire* traditions" (despite the fact that these traditions have been more honored in the breach than the observance for the last fifty years or so).

not reading his own books.

Another error in his neo-Malthusianism comes in his refusal to face the facts about population growth patterns. Despite dodging all around it, Kennedy never mentions the clear empirical fact that industrial economies lower their own birthrate as a result of not having to have ten children per family to work the farm. For much the same reason, medical technology which ensures children survive to adulthood also drives birthrates down after a two or three generation bulge.

Kennedy alludes to the drop in birthrates in Korea, for example, but bizarrely ascribes it to Korea's status as a "trading state." He ignores similar drops in other industrial nations, including the US, which derive the vast majority of their income from domestic markets.

Kennedy also sneaks up to it when he argues that societies that respect women show birthrate decreases, as they are no longer treated like baby machines. However, the proximate cause of good treatment for women is industrialization, which gives society spare capital for formerly marginalized groups and gives women the ability to do something besides brute labor or household management to earn their own capital. Industrialization drops birthrates even where women are treated in less-than-enlightened fashion, like Japan or Korea.

In addition to the problems with his theory, Kennedy's premises are unsound as well. Almost all social problems can be solved with increased capital growth, if only by the brute-force method of giving poor people money (which ideally happens when you hire them to do stuff). To grow capital, any society has to increase its energy surplus—without energy, you can't do work.

The most efficient, safest, cleanest source of energy on the planet is nuclear fission. Yet Kennedy ignores the question of energy availability, and when he does discuss nuclear power (six citations, four of them about Chernobyl), he concentrates on wastes. Certainly, nuclear waste is not good, but coal, oil, and gas produce even more waste, and kill many more people than nukes do. He ignores German advances in waste containment, and although Japan is his model winner (despite their less-than-stellar treatment of women), he ignores their determination to make full use of nuclear power to generate electricity. Don't even ask Kennedy about fusion—

See Kennedy on page 67

Like Malthus, Kennedy applies the assumptions of zero-sum resources and geometric population growth and gets catastrophe. Like Malthus, his logic is faultless. And like Malthus, his data are flawed and his premises incorrect.

next century. He downright fudges data on computer exports and market shares, among (no doubt) others.

This is due, once again, to his desire to find data that support his conclusion: that Malthus was right in the long run, and that technology now causes more problems than it solves. He adduces rainforests and ozone and biotechnology and the rest of Al Gore's usual suspects with neo-Luddite vim, while implicitly condemning 20th-century medicine for its tendency to balloon Third World populations out of control.

In short, he paints a bleak picture of the next century, despite some very real reasons for optimism such as the rapidly diminishing prospects for major-power war or the potential improvement of former Soviet bloc economies to at least the level of Spain within a generation.

Having drawn a 21st century of increasing have-have not tension, huge social and international crises caused by mushrooming Third World population growth, and repeated systemic shocks to the First World due to global warming and technological change, Kennedy prescribes (big surprise) more

Well, let's look at what happened to Victorian Britain. Sure, it collapsed, messily and with poor humor. But why? First, it fought two hugely draining world wars, wars in which the US made a profit. Second, it clung to a vast, pointless empire in Africa and Asia, exporting capital like gangbusters for no visible recompense. Last, it bought Fabian socialism hook, line and sinker, instituting the granddaddy of all cradle-to-grave welfare states and state-run industries.

Now, what was Paul Kennedy just advocating? Well, he's foursquare against world war, although he uses German and Japan as models for potential winners in the 21st century. If Britain had just had the good sense to lose in 1918, perhaps all this could have been avoided. He advocates massive capital transfers to Africa and Asia to help end environmental degradation and improve the status of women (both noble ends that come, historically, with the introduction of free-market capitalism). And, of course, he urges greater government roles in planning society and directing research and development investment. Either he's being disingenuous or he's

4E Culture Vulture Picks Winners

Everyone's always talking about the abysmal state of pop culture, but no one ever *does* anything about it. Enter the 4E's Culture Vulture.

Last Spring, THE FOURTH ESTATE decided to seek out the worthy aspects of our culture, well hidden though they may be. Thus far, our record is pretty good. Our first two selections have been embraced by the so-called cultural elites and other important people.

The inaugural column in April lauded "Picket Fences," a television show which had been ignored by the mass audiences, condemned by conservative activists, and banned by Salt Lake City. The Culture Vulture saw through the low

ratings and protests, and proclaimed it one of the best shows on television. Earlier this month, "Picket Fences" swept the Emmy Awards, winning Best Drama, Best Actress, and Best Actor for Tom Skerritt who plays the conservative sheriff.

Some conservative activists objected to the weird plots and occasional PC preaching. Taken as a whole, though, "Picket Fences" portrays real people and conservative values in a far more compelling way than its right-wing critics ever have. In one episode, the sheriff and his wife agonized over whether they were short-changing their children by not providing a more religious upbringing. Find that anywhere else on TV.

As further proof that the gods themselves support this show, producer David Kelley recently announced his engagement to Michelle Pfeiffer.

The second column focused on Milestone Comics, a new line of multicultural comic books by the publishers of Superman. One title, *Icon*, features the first ever conservative black super hero.

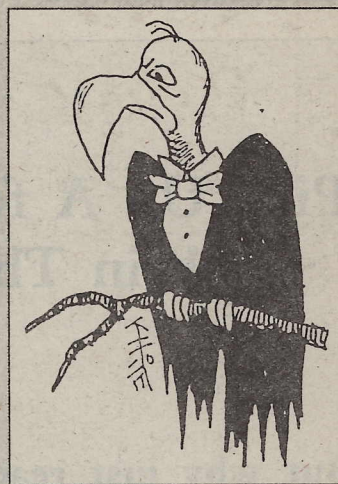
Icon has been a modest commercial success and has attracted praise from Justice Clarence Thomas, according to Milestone's in-house newspaper.

CV gave *Icon* only a qualified endorsement, fearing that the character would degenerate into a stereotypical, uncaring conservative race-traitor, or worse, that *Icon* would become more

"enlightened." After a half-dozen issues, however, the character remains true to his ideology.

While he makes Captain America look like a beatnick, *Icon* has not become boring or preachy. The real test will come within the next few issues as the writers wrestle with the implications of his teen sidekick's pregnancy. In next month's issue, phony diet supplements cause a crisis that is made even worse when federal regulators intervene.

So, Culture Vulture has proven that there are a few savory bits out there that have not been touched by the NEA, that portray uplifting values in an entertaining way, and that are



intended for a mass audience.

They can be found, but it is not easy—after all, we've had only two columns so far. We welcome submissions from discriminating, vulture-eyed people.

Searching for the Last Savory Bits in the Rotting Wildebeest of American Popular Culture

Feminism Behind The Iron Curtain

How We Survived Communism AND EVEN LAUGHED

By Slavenka Drakulic
HarperPerennial, 1993, \$12 ppk.

REVIEWED BY SHEILA RALSTON

Slavenka Drakulic is a feminist commentator and journalist in Croatia whose work has appeared in *The Nation*, *The New Republic*, and *The New York Times*. Her other books include the novel *Holograms of Fear*, and *The Balkan Express*, a collection of essays on the current war in Yugoslavia.

erful force influencing people's everyday lives. It was this relationship between political authority and the trivia of daily living, this view from below, that interested me most. . . Women's lives, by no means spectacular, banal in fact, say as much about politics as no end of theoretical political analysis. . . Trivia is political.

Drakulic's "trivia" succeeds also in offering a wealth of insight into the practical and psychological effects of communist

material wants occasioned not only distrust but considerable drudgery for women. Cotton menstrual pads must be washed every month, after all, and by hand, along with all the other laundry, if one was not wealthy enough to own a washing machine, assuming that any were available. Drakulic recalls watching her grandmother—"our washing machine"—go through an elaborate two-day ritual in doing laundry by hand, after which she would sit at the kitchen table, rubbing glycerin on her hands, and looking "at me as if she were thinking: Poor

A Collection Of Women's Woes

Most of the women Drakulic met in 1990 were still hoarding cotton batting for feminine hygiene purposes; she doubts that the mindset behind this habit of "collecting" will disappear easily, if and when the need for it does. She describes a woman being chided by her mother for discarding a pair of pantyhose just because it has a single run. The woman says: "Every time I try to throw away a pair, she tries to 'save' it, to repair it, to fill a cushion with it, tie a garbage bag or filter home-made juice" with it.

Drakulic divides the objects most commonly collected in communist countries into four main categories:

"general objects (old cloth, shoes, household appliances and furniture, kitchen pots, baskets, brooms, newspapers); objects that normal people in normal countries usually throw away (otherwise known as packaging—bottles, jars, cups, stoppers and corks, rubber bands, gift wrappings, and cardboard boxes); foreign objects (anything from a foreign country, from a pencil or notebook to a dress, from chewing gum to a candy wrapper); and objects that might disappear (a very broad and varying category, from flour, coffee, and eggs to detergent, soap, pantyhose, screws, nails, rope, wire, perfumes, notepaper, or books—you simply never know, you never can predict what will be next, which, after all, is the primary reason for collecting."

Helping her mother turn out her ailing grandmother's cupboard, sometime in the 1970s, Drakulic found a generous sampling of such objects, plus a few unusual ones: "a kilo or two of salt, in spite of the fact that nobody remembers a shortage of that. . . insulin (even though nobody in the family is diabetic. . . some other pills without labels," and, most surprisingly, "a drawer full of plastic bags. . . washed, dried, and sorted, then tied into bundles with rubber bands. . . Like an archaeologist, her collection documented the development and use of plastic bags ever since they came into use in country."

Drakulic argues that this cupboard of her grandmother's, this "museum of communist shortages," shows not only "how we survived communism, but why communism failed: it failed because of distrust, because of a fear for the future."

"Women's lives, by no means spectacular, banal in fact, say as much about politics as no end of theoretical political analysis."

—Slavenka Drakulic

How We Survived Communism and Even Laughed is the result of Drakulic's travels on assignment for Ms. magazine through Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany in January and February of 1990, to meet with other Eastern European women, and record their experiences of life under communist rule. Originally published in 1991, it has just been rereleased with a new epilogue by the author on the war in Yugoslavia.

Drakulic sees her discussion of these women's lives, and of her own, as an exceptionally powerful means of analyzing communism's failures.

She argues that women, so removed from politics in the communist system, carried the heaviest burden for its consequences. In their traditional roles, they had to feed their families in the face of capricious shortages, to endure the drudgery of appliance-free housework in addition to full-time jobs, to somehow hold their multigenerational families together in overcrowded conditions that made them "like rats in a pot, [who] fight and bite each other for no reason," as one woman put it, all under a system that neglected their most basic needs as women.

She writes in her introduction:

Growing up in Eastern Europe you learn very young that politics is not an abstract concept, but a pow-

rule on its former subjects.

Drakulic describes beginning a lecture in New York City following her tour of Eastern Europe with a subject that encapsulates many of the issues that matter to East European women:

I took out one sanitary napkin and one Tampax, and, holding them high in the air, I showed them to the audience. 'I have just come from Bulgaria,' I said, 'and believe me, women there don't have either napkins or Tampax—they never had them, in fact. Nor do women in Poland, or Czechoslovakia, much less in the Soviet Union or Romania. This I hold as one of the proofs of why communism failed, because in the seventy years of its existence it couldn't fulfill the basic needs of half the population.

Nor, as she notes elsewhere in the book, has it ever been easy to find substitute materials. She meets a Bulgarian woman who, as a member of a feminist organization, is in charge of helping girls in a nearby reform school; her primary service is to load up her car at the cotton factory before visiting them. "They are so grateful," she says, "even when it is something they have a right to."

The inability of communist governments to supply basic

child, this is waiting for you too."

Drakulic blames the spotty availability of home appliances and basic cleaning aids on the trivialization of women's needs by central planning committees. "Women just had to be patient, had to understand the vision of the great revolutionary plan, a vision in which their needs—what with Ideology, Politics, and Economics—were nowhere near the top."

Of course, hired help was out of the question: "Why should one member of the working class clean the apartment of another? Wouldn't it be 'exploitation of man by man?' But then, what is one supposed to call hand-washing of laundry, scrubbing floors, or ironing? The answer: just women's work."

Even in the West, the officially equal treatment of the sexes has had a peculiar tendency to merely overburden women, as long as traditional roles persist in private. But in the Eastern bloc, the phenomena is exacerbated by the fact that enacting "equality" in the totalitarian context is itself a burden, of a deeply distressing sort. Everywhere she went, Drakulic found that women felt utterly unsexed and demoralized by the flattening effect of communist culture, communist priorities.

Reflecting on the situation of those girls in the reform school, Drakulic wonders, "what is the minimum that you must have so that you don't feel humiliated as a woman?" For that is pre-

cisely how these women have felt, all these years. She records the universal complaint:

Look at us—we don't even look like women. There are no deodorants, perfumes, sometimes even no soap or toothpaste. There is no fine underwear, no pantyhose, no nice lingerie. Worst of all, there are no sanitary napkins. What can one say except that it is humiliating?

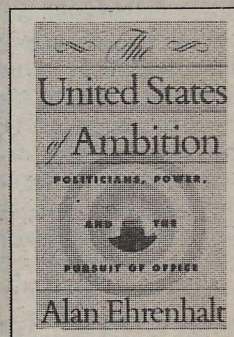
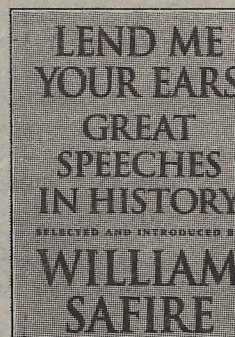
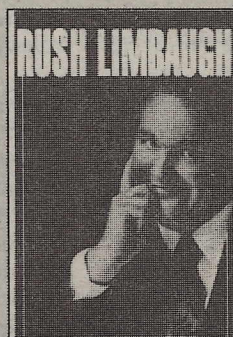
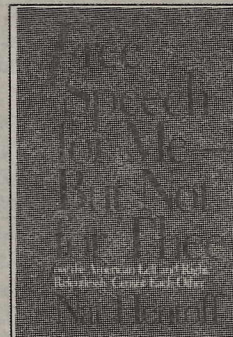
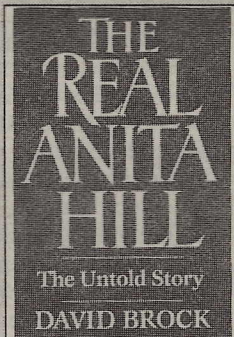
The deep longing of Eastern bloc women for cosmetics, pretty clothes, a fur coat, is discussed at length in these essays, as an example of the failure of communist governments to grasp basic human needs.

In the five-year central plans made by men, of course there was no place for such trivia as cosmetics. Anyway, aesthetics was considered a superficial 'bourgeois' institution. . . But aesthetics turned out to be a complex question that couldn't be answered by simple state decree. By abolishing one kind of so called 'bourgeois' aesthetic, not with a plan. . . but more as the natural result of ideology, the state created another aesthetic, a totalitarian one. Without a choice of cosmetics and clothes, with bad food and hard work and no spare time, it wasn't at all hard to create the special

See **Feminism** on page 64

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But why just read the books everyone's talking about, when you can do the talking. How? You ask us for a new book on a major public policy or political Issue. We give you the book. You give us an incisive review. We publish it. You keep the book. Ah, Capitalism.



Same Show, Different Station, Better Time

David Letterman's recent move to CBS and 10:30 p.m. was cheered by tired yuppies around the country even as it provided a reason to leave the Reg even earlier. The only drawback from a local perspective is that it put Dave up against that other pop culture icon, Rush Limbaugh. No more, however. With the start of the second season, Rush too has a new station and a better time, at least better for college students.

WFLD-32, the local Fox affiliate, has picked up the show, and is airing it at midnight, a very accessible time for most students. It had formerly been running at 10:30 p.m. on WGBO-66, a small independent UHF station based in Joliet. WFLD is a much larger station with a stronger signal.

A WFLD spokesperson noted that with Letterman's move, the 10:30 slot had become much more competitive and that Limbaugh now draws in many Letterman viewers that they would have otherwise missed.

True dittoheads would point out that Rush outscored Dave in the ratings. Last season, "The Rush Limbaugh Show" was the third most popular late-night show, behind the "Tonight Show" and "Nightline." Much of that was due to the fact that Limbaugh aired



Rush Limbaugh

earlier than Dave in many markets, however. There are always more viewers earlier in the evening, hence Letterman's desire to change his time slot.

In any case, midnight was the best time slot WFLD could offer. As a flagship Fox network station, they are required to air "The Chevy Chase Show" from 10 to 11 p.m. Their highly rated "MASH" reruns and "A Current Affair," which formerly ran in that slot, were pushed back an hour.

Two weeks into the new season, WFLD claims they are very happy with the show's performance. The station has been promoting Limbaugh aggressively. The first ad features a middle-aged black woman who explains that, "First, he made me mad. Then he made me laugh. Then he made me think!"

A Limbaugh spokeswoman said that the show had changed times or affiliates in over 30% of its markets, which is not unusual for the volatile syndication market. More often than not, Rush is moving to bigger stations. Ironically, Limbaugh's tremendous success may now have an adverse affect on the conservative movement. Last year, when "The Rush Limbaugh Show" premiered in Chicago on WGBO, a thirty-second ad could be had for as little as \$300, and his only advertisers were the National Rifle Association, *National Review* and *The American Spectator*. WFLD is charging more than seven times that rate, and has no shortage of mainstream national advertisers trying to get on the show, including Mennen and MCI. The NRA et al. seldom advertise anymore.

Local Broadcast Highlights

Television

Chicago Tonight: M-Th 7 p.m. & 12 a.m., WTTW-Ch. 11
Panel discussion on local and national issues.

Rush Limbaugh: M-F, 12 a.m., WFLD-Ch. 32

In the words of his television ads, "First he made me mad, then he made me laugh, then he made me think!"

McLaughlin Group: Sat. 6:30 p.m. WTTW-Ch. 11

Former Jesuit priest and Nixon aide leads a raucous discussion among your favorite liberal and conservative pundits. The real thing is much funnier than the "Saturday Night Live" parody.

Radio

Rush Limbaugh: M-F, 11-2 p.m., WLS 94.7 FM/970 AM

Ditto. Rerun from 1-4 a.m. for insomniacs.

G. Gordon Liddy: M-F, 11-2 p.m. WJJD 1100 AM:

The Watergate burglar-turned-actor headlines his own nationally syndicated talk show. Makes Limbaugh look like a pinko.

Inside Politics: Sun. 7-9 p.m. WLS 94.7 FM/970 AM

Bruce DuMont, one of the men behind "Chicago Tonight," hosts a wild political coffee clatch that features some of the sharpest conservatives in Chicago in combat with their liberal counterparts. Local issues 7-8 p.m., National issues 8-9 p.m.



An unusually grim John Calloway grills a guest on "Chicago Tonight," the premiere local public affairs show.

Courtesy WTTW Television

All The News That Fits

GORDON O. PARRISH
Fourth Estate Contributing Editor

As soon as you figure out how Central Time works, you should be able to find all of your old favorites from "MacNeil-Lehrer" to "Nightline." And for good or ill, the *New York Times* and *USA Today* are available everywhere. But Chicago offers some local treasures that offer a unique perspective. You should check them out.

Television

Local television news is the same everywhere, Chicago has nothing you haven't seen before. The FCC requires all broadcast stations to carry public affairs programming. Like most government regulations, this rule tends to produce lackluster results. The majority of Chicago stations choose to fulfill their obligations during ungodly hours on Sunday morning. Lo-

cal political hacks and activists handle softball questions from blow-dried TV anchor-wannabes. Unless you are desperately interested in a given topic, they offer no reason to get up early or to miss church.

One program does stand out as an example of quality public affairs programming. And fortunately, it is also offered at a more convenient time. Hosted by John Calloway, "Chicago Tonight" is a classic roundtable discussion show. Calloway attracts the best of the local politicians, policy wonks, commentators, activists, and office holders. The topics can range from health care reform to the Middle East to why no one seems to care about the White Sox even though they are winning.

The show's conservative-liberal balance is usually at least one-to-three and occasionally better. And when the conservative cast includes the sharp-tongued Tom Roeser and eru-

dite Joseph Morris, a U of C alumnus and world champion debater, those are quite favorable odds.

The Monday through Wednesday shows are broadcast live at 7 p.m., providing up to the minute reaction to events. The Thursday show is pre-taped.

Newspapers

The Chicago Tribune: The *Trib* no longer calls itself the "World's Greatest Newspaper," which is just as well since it has come a long way down since Colonel McCormick ordered Tribune operators to answer the phone with "You have only ___ days to save the country" in the closing days of the campaign against Truman in 1948. The *Trib* was, of course, the paper with the famous "Dewey Defeats Truman" headline.

See News on page 67

Feminism

Continued from page 24

kind of uniformity that comes out of an equal distribution of poverty and the neglect of people's real needs. There was no chance for individualism—for women or men.

The unabashed preoccupation of women in former communist countries with the beauty myth, as it has come to be called in the West, is one of many factors indicating that American feminists and their sisters in the East might find it difficult to really speak to each other for a time, eager as most of us are to reach across the decades of isolation. Drakulic describes her experience, when a girl, of holding a *Vogue* magazine in her hands as akin to "holding a pebble from Mars," a glimpse into the paradise beyond the Iron Curtain.

Westerners have yet to fully grasp the depth of deprivation experienced by these women in most other areas of life as well. Drakulic reports her bitter laughter over a letter from a woman she met while in New York, requesting a contribution to an anthology on women in Eastern Europe. Drakulic was asked to discuss whether or not

"Soviet women don't blame men easily, as if we don't have the heart to do so. Maybe it's the idea that in normal circumstances, things might have been different."

"the women in Yugoslavia argue for an 'essentialism,' i.e., that women are different from men, or is it a matter of choice." ... With each of her words, The United States receded further and further, almost disappearing from my horizon. Argue what? Argue where? She imagines replying: "No, dear B, we don't discuss this matter ... It is not a matter of choice, it is simply not a matter at all, see? And I cannot answer your questions, because they are all wrong."

The unwillingness of Eastern European women to blame with the requisite gusto men who do them wrong—have affairs, leave them for younger women, can not be bothered to offer the slightest help in the daily grind of women's work—is another roadblock, one that has divided white and African-American feminists from the very beginning in the United States. "We don't blame men easily, as if we don't have the heart to do so," Drakulic writes.

"Maybe it's the idea that in normal circumstances, things might have been different."

Moreover, the language of Western feminism simply doesn't fit their life experiences. The goal of "equality" is not as self-evidently desirable to these women as it is to Americans, who have never carried the baggage of totalitarian distortion of this concept. And how empowering can the phrase "the personal is the political" be to a woman from Yugoslavia, where one of the earliest reforms of the newly-elected government was to issue a rule guaranteeing that "from now on, when waiting in a post office (where most bills were paid), one must stand behind a yellow line on the floor ... so that every citizen ... will be able to do his or her business alone at the window, without someone constantly peeking over their shoulder."

Drakulic is resolved to attempt to speak even to B, however, because "if she doesn't understand us, who will?" Let us hope that American feminists have the patience to try.

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Moon rocks, which are mostly 3.2-4.2 billion years old, can be said to partially fill the gap between meteorites and the oldest terrestrial rocks, which are less than four billion years old. The lunar samples indicate that there was moonwide melting and heavy meteorite bombardment very early in the history of the Moon, and they provide clues about the origin of the Moon. A manned lunar base, under consideration by NASA, would allow a much more thorough investigation of our nearest neighbor in space, and allow us to address questions about the Moon that remain unanswered even today, twenty years after the Apollo missions flew.

In this series of lectures, the world of planetary science will be explored. An emphasis will be placed on what we have learned from the study of meteorites and lunar samples, and the analytical techniques used will also be explained. The course will follow a chronological perspective, from the oldest known objects, interstellar grains, through meteorites to the relatively younger lunar samples, culminating in a discussion of plans for a permanent lunar base. No technical background will be assumed. Just bring yourself and be ready to explore the exciting world of planetary science and the study of extraterrestrial materials.

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DINE IN/DELIVERY/CARRY OUT

News

Continued from page 66

These days the *Tribune* pursues a much blander politics. They still do not endorse Democratic presidential candidates. But as one editorial board member told a college newspaper gathering last year, that reflects more respect for the tradition of the paper than the editors' actual political leanings.

The *Tribune* Op-Ed page runs William Safire on a one-day delay after the *New York Times*, and features libertarian Stephen Chapman (also on their editorial board), William Raspberry. Tom Hardy and Steve Daley usually offer accurate insights into local politics, although Daley, a former TV reviewer, is bit of a liberal twit.

The Chicago Sun-Times: This tabloid is the number two paper in Chicago and it does try harder. The *Sun-Times* is a blue-collar, Democratic paper, and for the most part proud of it.

While it is a far cry from the *New York Post*, the *Sun-Times* is still a tabloid and thus tends towards the sensational. Fortunately for Chicago, they look more for the political than the prurient. *Sun-Times* investigative reporters uncovered several choice scandals about Dan Rostenkowski after the Washington papers broke the stamp scandal, and *Sun-Times* stories helped defeat the Democratic candidate for Illinois Secretary of State in 1990 and put him behind bars. While the editors' sympathies may lie with their victims, crooked politicians sell papers, and Chicago Democrats offer no shortage of subjects.

The *Sun-Times* Op-Ed page features conservatives George F. Will and Robert Novak. Their local columnists are all very liberal, although one, Dennis Byrne, is a pro-life, traditional values Democrat, an increasingly rare breed in the media.

The Reader: Ironically, this "progressive" weekly newspaper/magazine is the biggest eco-criminal in Chicago publishing. Each week, the *Reader* publishes 140+ pages, at least 70% of which are theater, music and movie listings that do not change much week to week. While the listings are a valuable resource for those planning active weekends, they do seem a touch wasteful.

Most people pick the *Reader* up for a relative handful of features: Cecil Adam's *The Straight Dope* and Chuck Shephard's *News of the Weird*, a collection of answers to questions you might have asked if they had occurred to you and a compilation of bizarre but true news items, respectively.

Prudent readers might also consider "Hot Type," a column of inside stories on Chicago media, and Henry Hendrickson's "City File." Hendrickson is a card-carrying liberal, but this column, which picks on outrageous happenings in Chicago government, is often a conservative's delight.

The *Reader* is dropped off free at Ida Noyes, Jimmy's, and local bookstores on Thursdays.

The Alternative Press

There is no shortage of free reading material around Hyde Park. The *Hyde Park Citizen*, which is neither produced in nor about Hyde Park (or citizenship, for that matter), is a low-quality, Afro-centric rag. The *Good News Journal*, published by a Hyde Park woman who thought mainstream news was too negative, is harmless enough. *N'Digo* is a "maga-paper for the urbane" that has some interesting features. *New City* offers a hip alternative view of the music scene, though they dropped their only decent political columnist months ago.

Bottom line, if your this desperate for something to read, then the quality of the papers is the least of your problems.

Kennedy

Continued from page 63

he'd just stare at you with his mouth gaping open.

On other technological issues, his ignorance is grotesque. He dwells obsessively on robotics, which would have been considered ground-breaking prophecy in 1963. In 1993, all a fascination with robotics reveals is the state planner's love of a controllable worker. Robotics is already a mature technology for most industrial work. The new developments are coming in computer programming of robots, a field in which the US enjoys a commanding lead.

For a book focused on the future,

Kennedy ignores the most promising cutting-edge technologies. Developments in molecular engineering, string lattices, and nanotechnology (which some observers think could make our entire industrial system irrelevant by 2020) get nary a mention.

In sum, Kennedy's book is a perfect update of Malthus for the 1990s. It is thick with empirical data, although Malthus did better research. It is genuinely frightening, and contains enough grounds for concern to trouble any thoughtful person, although both Malthus' prose and his prognoses were better. And, it is fatally flawed in its premises, its logic and its conclusion. Malthus had great foresight, but lacked the advantages of hindsight. Paul Kennedy apparently has neither.

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Raw Vegetables a healthy assortment of seasonal vegetables served with a sour cream dill dip	3.00

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Cheese	3.85	6.90	9.25	11.75

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homemade sausage, ground beef, pepperoni, Canadian bacon, black or green olives, or extra cheese	+1.35	+2.50	+3.60	+4.50
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Mushrooms, green peppers, or anchovies	+ .90	+1.65	+2.45	+2.75
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Fresh garlic or onions	+ .50	+ .80	+1.25	+1.45
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BLT	3.50	Turkey Club a triple decker with	
Hot Turkey and Provelone	5.50	bacon, lettuce, and tomatoes, swiss	
with sprouts		cheese, and mayonaise	5.50

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Chocolate Cheese Cake a dark rich cheese cake topped with whipped cream	3.50
Carrot Cake with a cream cheese frosting	3.25
Grandma's Cake old-fashioned German poundcake	2.50
Gracie's homemade Apple Pie the very best. Better than your grandma's	1.90
Pecan Pie with a touch of chocolate	3.00
Bread Pudding with whipped cream. The most cholesterol for your dollar. It's worth the risk	3.00

MEDICI THIN CRUST PIZZA

	small 12"	large 16"
Cheese	6.50	9.75

Additional ingredients:

Homemade sausage, ground beef, pepperoni, Canadian bacon, black or green olives, or extra cheese	+2.00	+2.75
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Fresh mushrooms, green peppers, or anchovies	+1.45	+1.75
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Fresh garlic or onions	+ .70	+1.00
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Spinach Pizza	8.50	12.50
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Haagen Dazs one scoop	1.75
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In this issue: Lawrence Charap on Israel's agreement with the P.L.O. • Lucy Lisiecki on this summer's child custody cases • Sam Benson on Anglo-Irish tensions • David Aftandilian on wilderness preservation • Ann Natunewicz on campus politics • The Editors on left-wing journals

The Prism

a weekly review of politics and culture

September 29, 1993

Beyond the Ivory Tower

At the University of Chicago you receive more than an education in the liberal arts and sciences. You also receive an education in the toll of cynicism and prejudice on high-minded principles. The education begins the moment you notice the contrast between the affluence of the University of Chicago and the poverty of the rest of Chicago's South Side. After you have begun to settle into the routine of daily life, your initial shock at the economic disparity and racial alienation may dull into cynical annoyance at the inconveniences that even the affluent cannot escape: panhandlers on 57th Street, stolen bikes, stolen cars, and attempted muggings around the corner or down the street. The alienation that such problems may breed in you is common around here. Though Hyde Park sits in the middle of the South Side, the University and its neighbors are divided by the cumulative effects of over a century of citywide racism and the University's own history of racially centered housing policies.

Chicago has been a remarkably racially

segregated city since large scale black migration started, after the Civil War. Neighborhoods across the city erupted in violence and destruction sparked by the possibility, real or imagined, that blacks, driven by the frequent housing shortages of their communities, would attempt to inhabit white areas. The years from 1917 to 1921 witnessed over fifty bombings directed at integrated businesses, property and landlords. A famous riot in 1919 was sparked by the stoning of young Eugene Williams by a white mob after swimming in a park pond considered "whites only." The race riot that resulted lasted four nights and resulted in 38 deaths, and over 500 injuries. The end of World War II, and its resulting housing crunch and fears of neighborhood integration brought another wave of riots and bombings. Riots rocked Cicero, Englewood, and Fernwood. These riots were often inspired by the fear of integrated public housing, and attracted mobs numbering in the thousands. The virulent intolerance of white Chicago communities to integration

A century's worth of sculpting Hyde Park into a "compatible community" for the University has left deep racial divisions. Grant Arndt asks whether the University has lived up to Hutchins' exhortation to "do what is right, and damn the consequences."

resulted in the concentration of black residents in certain, closely defined "black zones," particularly on the South Side.

• • • • •

The University of Chicago, built just before the turn of the century in then-posh Hyde Park, was home to a vigorous scholarly community, and a student body which over the course of the decades, gained a reputation in other communities as meddlers and leftist extremists for their denunciation of segregation and racist violence. These progressive elements coexisted and conflicted with the desires of the University administrators and trustees to "protect" their affluent neighborhood from the deterioration (racial and economic) that was infecting the surrounding communities.

Hyde Park was already "integrated" at the turn of the century, housing a small community of working-class blacks on its eastern edge. The attempts of middle-class blacks to move into its previously all-white areas promoted fears of an "invasion." Local businessmen formed the Hyde Park Improvement Protective Club (HPIPC) which used and promoted tactics such as property acquisition, strong arming of landlords and boycotts or vandalism to "keep the white areas [of Hyde Park] white." 1917 brought the creation of the Kenwood-Hyde Park Property Owner's Association (KHPPOA) which announced plans to "make Hyde Park white" (emphasis added). Following the example of the HPIPC, the KHPPOA pursued a mix of legal and illegal means to control housing access and exclude black residents. In the mid-'20s resistance to integration shifted to less visible and violent tactics as a new subtle technique for maintaining segregation became available: the restrictive covenant.

Restrictive covenants were social pacts based on the agreement of a certain percentage of an area's residents to restrict non-whites from occupying their buildings for a certain number of years. By 1928, according to the proud pronouncements of the *Hyde Park Herald*, "a fine network of contracts

extended like a marvelous delicately woven chain of armor [from]... the northern gates of Hyde Park ...to Woodlawn..." The University of Chicago was a major power behind the covenants, spending approximately \$83,500.00 between 1933 and 1947 in the defense of such covenants, as well as making funds available to community organizations who used property acquisition and control to "manage" the integration of Hyde Park.

Letters and memos of the presidents and administration of the University of Chicago during this period show that the University's trustees and administration clearly saw the maintenance of a white Hyde Park as an imperative. Even Robert Maynard Hutchins, whose belief that the University had a moral duty in society lead him to reject the admissions quotas and restrictions suggested by his advisors, capitulated with schemes designed to maintain segregation and create buffers from the "decay" of surrounding communities. In 1937, Hutchins defended the use of restrictive covenants as a legal means for "stabilizing" the community. In 1944, the University, "as a matter of self-protection and irrespective of the so-called racial equality issue..." (in the words of an administration memo) decided to use expanded property investment and groundbreaking urban planning to achieve its goals in the community. Though he privately expressed his discomfort with the University's policy on integration in the community, Hutchins also applauded the efforts of local businessmen in its behalf.

Lawrence Kimpton, successor to Hutchins as University president, tended to be fairly blunt in his discussion of Hyde Park's housing and race relations. Though denying in public that the community's problems were racial, in meetings he urged housing policies aimed at "cutting down [the] number of negroes."

Under Kimpton's administration, the University orchestrated the creation of the South East Chicago Commission (SECC). The SECC served as the University's means for

continued on page four



"FREDERIKA'S AFTER THE FALL" MAROON FILE PHOTO BY JOHN VAIL

Big ducks... small pond

The students of this University should be outraged. As a student in the College, I have witnessed in the last year an utter lack of regard for the students from the administration and the Student Government, our elected representative body. We pay a formidable amount of money to the University for the fine education we expect to receive. Most students acquire a good education here. This is due to the diligent efforts of the educators and the students. However, two parties—the SG and the administration—have not been very diligent in sustaining a high quality of life at this University. The administration has shown a brash contempt for student wishes. Student Government, which manages the activities fee and funds all Registered Student Organizations, has proven unethical and inept in its use of office. The student activities fee rose three dollars per student per quarter for this year, and the SG has yet to prove itself able to manage the \$170,000 already at its discretion without scandals.

The most egregious example of abuse of power in recent times, though certainly not the only one, was the Donnelly election scandal in October of 1991. George Donnelly, incumbent SG president, was a poll-watcher at the Reynolds Club for the fall quarter elections to the assembly. It was later noticed that among the ballots cast while he was a poll-watcher, 123 ballots cast by Graduate School of Business students all had a strange Xerox mark indicating poor copying on them, and were all folded, marked and signed in the same manner, and were all for the same candidates. Such voter turnout in such a short time was peculiar. More peculiar was that so many of the voters were from the GSB. The GSB had its own polling place. The ballots were suspicious enough that a committee was formed to investigate the matter, and it decided there was enough evidence to declare the election invalid and call a revote: a pollwatcher (Donnelly) had conceivably tampered with the ballots.

Petty criminals regularly take control of over \$170,000 in student money. Unfortunately, we elected them. A report on our Student Government by Kristopher John.

Unsurprisingly, Donnelly denied any wrongdoing and called the allegations against him "a goddamned lie." A few days later, in the most graceful act of his administration, Donnelly resigned. In a less graceful act, Donnelly wrote a letter to the Maroon, again denying any wrongdoing and attributing the scandal to a campus-wide conspiracy including members of the Maroon and the Executive Committee.

Unfortunately, there have been many similar events in SG history. The fact is that we could hire better management of our money elsewhere.

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Last year, in a variety of ways, SG continued its tradition of ignoring dissenting student voices in its decisions. One such example was the raising of the Student Activities Fee, from \$17 to \$20 per quarter—the second such hike in three years. Before the changes were considered, students were told that the Super Committee formed by the SG was investigating changing the proportions of funding to different areas of the University. Anne Mooney, the SG President at the time said, "It's not that I want to raise the fee, it's just that a lot of complaints came to my ears and what I want to do in the Super Committee is to investigate options." But the Super Committee, composed of SG members, recommended not only a fee change to the Board of Trustees, but also a change in how the money raised by the fee

continued on page seven

A welcome to The Prism

Editorial

While most of you were gone this summer, a small group of us have been working on what we hope will be a new and vital forum for campus discussions of culture and politics from a left-of-center, liberal or leftist perspective. With luck, a new leftist aesthetic based on more than pop radicalism will emerge out of The Prism's articles and debates. On the other hand, we do not want the Prism to be merely a "marketplace of ideas," a collection of the well-intentioned mush which today frequently masquerades for liberalism. Today's issue is only a start toward achieving these goals.

The Prism succeeds the *Grey City Journal*, whose editors decided in June that they would be better served by printing independently of the Maroon. At that time, it was felt that not only would the Maroon suffer by losing one of its most well-established sections, but that there was room for another progressive forum on campus which the Maroon could provide. We feel that progressive politics can only be strengthened by an increase in left-of-center voices on campus. Although the sum of what The Prism will come to stand for will be defined by the contributions we receive, for now we can articulate some of the shared values which unite the current staff:

The Prism appears during a time of decision for American liberalism. In a time when the fashionably rebellious "multiculturalists" join with the "heterodox" right-wing in claiming to be "nonconformists," a true opportu-

nity exists to create a new aesthetic which smashes their common absurdities. Political ideologies and messages are viewed by the people with justified contempt. Neither our elected leaders nor their opponents inspire much confidence. We need not fear this crisis of faith in the old political ways, because it opens up the possibility of a truly radical democracy with the inclusion of groups and viewpoints which had formerly been excluded from decisions about the course of our future.

Our general vision of leftism combines a belief in basic human rights with recognition of its attendant responsibilities. Beyond the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we feel that the right to meaningful participation in important political and social decisions defines our ideal of radical democracy. We also recognize the responsibilities which privilege—political, economic, educational, racial, sexual or social—creates. As students at a major American university, we feel that using the intellectual skills we acquire in our course work to increase our awareness of the world is an essential part of a real education.

We invite you to join us in our task by contributing your own views and critiques. Ultimately, our success and strength will depend on the interest and participation of the entire University community. We look forward to your contributions.

To find the wisdom of Solomon

After the use of the "family values" theme in the 1992 elections, it should come as no surprise that a series of obscure child custody cases have been thrust in the national spotlight. Lucy Lisiecki takes a look at the recent cases and finds that they defy the easy answers of political rhetoric.

The battle over "family values" moved into the public eye last summer when it dominated both presidential campaigns. Bush supporters flaunted their "Pro-life, Pro-family, Pro-Bush" buttons, and Bar and the grandkids were a hit at the Republican convention. Meanwhile, Bill and Al hopped on the bus with their wives and kids to bond with the Average Voter. But when Pat Buchanan attacked Hillary Clinton's legal writings on children's rights, he made a fatal mistake. He accidentally touched on a real issue, disguised as campaign rhetoric. Buchanan claimed that Hillary would give children the right to divorce their parents over issues like not taking out the garbage. Only a few months before he made the remark, America was closely following the case of Gregory K., who was granted a "divorce" from his mother on grounds of neglect and abandonment—certainly not the rather frivolous reason cited by Buchanan. Gregory's complex custody case, and more recently those of Kimberly Mays,

Baby Jessica and Baby Richard have raised new questions about the definition of parenting and the "best interests" of the child.

Last September, Judge Thomas Kirk ruled that Gregory K., at age 12, had the stature to sever ties with, or "divorce," his biological mother, Rachel Kingsley, on grounds of neglect and abandonment. Judge Kirk also allowed the Russ family, who Gregory met in October 1991, to adopt Gregory. Gregory had lived with his mother until he was four; then with his father, who was charged with abuse and neglect when Gregory was nine. Custody was awarded to his mother, but Gregory spent the next three years in and out of foster care. In fact, over the past eight years, only seven months of Gregory's life were spent with his mother.

Judge Kirk's apparent strengthening of the rights of the child was weakened last month, when an appeals court ruled that Gregory, as a minor, did not have the standing to bring a termination lawsuit against his mother. However, the "divorce"

was allowed to stand, since several adults had also pursued the separation on Gregory's behalf. The charges of abandonment and neglect by Gregory's mother were not reversed. But Gregory's adoption by the Russ family was also reversed, at least temporarily, since Rachel Kingsley had not yet ex-

hausted the appeals process. Meanwhile, the present legal status of Gregory, now known as Shawn Russ, remains ambiguous.

Although the Kingsley-Russ case has yet to be resolved, the decisions thus far, which have allowed Gregory to stay with the Russ family, highlight the change in the traditional approach of the courts. In the past, the courts have upheld the notion of family preservation at all costs. Foster care was used as a temporary measure, usually lasting between six months and a year, to give the biological parents time

to solve their problems before the family was eventually reunited. Often, however, children were placed back into the homes of their biological parents, only to find that the problem still existed. For instance, parents could claim that they were rehabilitated alcoholics after proving attendance at AA meetings, when they were in fact still drinking. Cases could slip through due to the high workload of social workers (ranging from 12-90 cases per worker) which prevented detailed examinations of each case. Furthermore, children could be "bounced around" between their parents' home and different foster homes for years, as in Gregory's case. Clearly, Gregory did not have a relationship with his mother which could be preserved.

Nonetheless, Rachel Kingsley's lawyer stuck to the traditional argument that children should not be allowed to sever their ties to their parents, claiming that parent-child divorces will undermine, even destroy the family unit. But in Gregory's case a "family unit" did not exist. There was certainly no long-standing relationship between Gregory and his mother. Furthermore, at the time of Gregory's final lawsuit, Rachel Kingsley was living with a man named Steve, an ex-convict who pushed Rachel down a flight of stairs, an event discovered only after her 8-year-old son Zachariah called the police, who arrived to find Rachel bruised and bleeding.

Should Gregory be forced to return to this kind of environment, particularly since, as Shawn Russ, he has found a happy, stable home, the kind his mother had not provided for twelve years? If parents fail to live up to their responsibilities, should the child be forced to suffer needlessly to "preserve" a family that does not exist? The court gave its answer. Although the "divorce" was not granted to Gregory directly, Rachel Kingsley's neglect was acknowledged, and Gregory was not forced to return to her.

The appeals court ruling in Gregory's may impact the recent decision in the Kimberly Mays case (also in Florida). Kimberly, now age 14, was switched at birth with



CARTOON BY GRADY KLEIN FOR THE PRISM

The value of wilderness parks

"In wildness is the preservation of the world." So wrote Henry David Thoreau more than a hundred years ago. This one sentence, perhaps the most famous slogan of the environmental movement, appears on everything from T-shirts to posters to coffee mugs today. We have become so familiar with this sentence, in fact, that like the Malcolm X hat, it has started to lose some of its meaning.

Yet in many ways, Thoreau's words ring even truer today than they did when he wrote them. Without wildness (or wilderness, as we style it now) to measure ourselves against, we humans would have no way to know our place in nature. And if we lose our place in nature, everybody loses. For it's then that we use without thinking, destroy without looking back, and leave only

America's wildernesses can't be valued in monetary terms—but we'll have to start, if we hope to preserve them. By David Aftandilian.

a legacy of pavement and shattered bones of trees and mountains and animals for our descendants to ponder.

How can we avoid such a catastrophe? How did Native Americans manage to live off the land without destroying it, use animals without hunting them to extinction, heat their homes with wood without stripping the land bare of forests as western Europeans did?

I think most of the answer lies in the way in which we perceive wilderness. For the western European, the wilderness was a strange and terrifying place, inhabited by dangerous wild animals and monsters.

Wild-eyed brigands roaming the roads, preying on whatever travelers were unlucky or foolish enough to enter their domains alone, no doubt enhanced the wilderness' fearsome reputation. Fairy tales told around the warmth of the hearth painted the deep forests as places of magic and danger, gateways to other worlds guarded by witches, fairies, and demons of all sorts. Small wonder, then, that western Europeans saw wilderness as something to be conquered, tamed, and exploited.

To most of the native tribes of North America, however, wilderness did not hold anything to be feared as long as you treated it with

respect, honored the spirits of the animals that died to feed your family, took only what you needed, and wasted as little as possible. Many native rites required an individual to journey alone in the wilderness, sometimes fasting for weeks. In this way one could become closer to the wilderness, could open oneself to hear the messages it would speak.

Nor has this idea been lost on all white Americans. Many people heal themselves by escaping to the wilderness, seeking in its primitive beauty some cure to the ills of an overstressed, mechanized, dehumanized world. Many fight to protect and preserve it for themselves and their children's children. But we need to do more. Laudable as the efforts of the few or the one might be, to

continued on page nine

continued on page eight

Progressive reads

While we would hope that The Prism can provide you with all the information on current politics and culture you might want, we do recognize that sometimes we won't be able to cover everything. Here's a small list of some alternative and progressive publications you may want to check out.

The Baffler

Edited and written by a collection of students and Hyde Park layabouts, *The Baffler* is one of the U of C's least known, yet most impressive products. Although it's not an openly political journal, *The Baffler* picks up where the Frankfurt School left off: its critiques and fictional pieces scathingly satirize America's culture of rebellion (expressed in the avant-garde affectations of today's music, criticism and the "Generation X" fad) as an example of commercial manipulation more in league with Madison Avenue than against it. *The Baffler* is astonishingly well-written and persuasive; it ought to be required reading for our genera-

tion precisely because it ridicules "generational" appeals. Its biggest problem is its erratic production; it seems to have only come out four times in the past three years. But if you want to see how clever, critical writing can be done by young people, *The Baffler* is worth seeking out.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

The New Republic is still the "flagship" of American liberal opinion, despite turning sharply to the right in the past decade. It and *The Nation* are probably the only left-of-center publications your friends have ever heard of. Its political coverage, especially of changes in the major parties, is unmatched, and it remains the best place to see conservatives demolished on their own terms. *TNR* also has excellent book reviews and contributions by outside writers, who reduce the work of cultural conservatives like Michael Medved, James Q. Wilson or Camille Paglia to a fine white powder. Having said all that, their more right-wing and "moderate" editors usually leave one feeling nauseous, and they often run ar-

ticles bashing media myths like "political correctness," or spewing dangerous nonsense (Mickey Kaus defending biological determinism, Fred Barnes opposing public transportation). Worth an occasional read, but don't make the mistake of confusing its warmed-over "pragmatism" for principled ideology.

The Nation

Founded in 1865, *The Nation* is an old, established voice in leftist publishing. Sharing with *TNR* a Washington insider's vision of politics, *The Nation* takes a more consistently left-of-center editorial stance. Recent issues have taken Bill Clinton to task for actions on environmental and criminal issues that have received little attention in the mainstream media. But *The Nation* provides anti-determinist critiques (Katha Pollitt, Darrell Yates Rist) which *TNR* seems to consistently miss. Its insightful criticisms are, however, accompanied by a decidedly elitist vision of culture. Theater, movie, and music columns tend to cater to an affluent, intellectual mindset, with little recognition (aside as nameless victims) of the broader spectrum of economic and

educational identities. However, for analysis of politics and government, *The Nation* achieves a nice balance of outrage and opinion.

TIKKUN

Founded a few years ago by Michael Lerner to be a left-wing Jewish counterpart to *Commentary*, *Tikkun* has recently emerged into the media spotlight. A 1992 Lerner piece celebrating the "politics of meaning" was briefly utilized in

speeches by Hillary Clinton and aroused a great deal of op-ed piece debate. As the celebrated phrase suggests, *Tikkun* makes a valuable contribution to progressivism by seeking to infuse it with a moral sense, reclaiming ground too often ceded to conservatives. Yet *Tikkun's* blend of traditional Judaism and leftist values strikes some as the epitome of fruity, new-age shallowness; one conceit shared by many leftists and liberals who disagree on everything else is the use-

continued on page ten

The Prism

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Prism staff: Sam Benson, Kristopher John, Lucy Lisiecki, Ann Natunewicz. **Contributors:** David Aftandilian, Grady Klein

The Prism is a weekly student journal which critiques politics and culture from a progressive perspective. Come to our weekly staff meetings, Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. in Ida Noyes 318.

The burdens of peace

The euphoria which erupted among the news media at the now-famous handshake between PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and the tentative accord between them which provided the occasion, lasted all of a day. While the rapid pace of the breakthrough and the symbolism involved truly did provide a breathtaking spectacle, by now our world has become somewhat accustomed to being "witnesses to history," a history which seems to change almost faster than it can be written. We saw it in 1989, where within six months of the partially free elections in Poland not a single Warsaw Pact state remained Communist. 1991's Persian Gulf War lasted barely three days on the ground. Perhaps that is why the media has asserted caution about the Middle East peace process with such vehemence, so soon after the Washington signing.

Yet despite these warnings it is time to start considering what kind of world will emerge after the Palestinians and the Israelis make their peace. Not because that peace will be easy to achieve—in fact, precisely *because* it will be so difficult. The issue becomes pressing indeed when we realize that the promised accord will make everything *more*, not less, complex in the foreseeable future, for all parties involved. And because the debate over Israel is one of the great issues which divides the American Left, setting out the principles and stakes involved might help us formulate the beginnings of a new leftist consensus on foreign policy.

The Maroon receives unsolicited copies of the Trotskyite *Worker's Vanguard*, which we here at the Prism have taken to posting on the office walls for a lark. The latest issue denounces PLO's deal with Israel as a Palestinian "treason" by Yasir Arafat, and little more than an Israeli promise to give the "bantustans" of Gaza the freedom to fester in peace. One can't help but marvel at how completely the times have passed some leftists by. The *Vanguard's* extremist perspective notwithstanding, its indignation provides a taste of the powerful outrage which assault the agreement from either side. Yet the nature of the charges which will invariably be brought against the agreement merit consideration, because they reflect the passing order in the Middle East, and some promises of the one to come.

The agreement, as is by now well-known, provides for immediate Palestinian self-rule over the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. True enough to the *Vanguard's* pronouncement, Gaza is a huge ghetto of Palestinian refugee camps entirely dependent on Israel economically, and a breeding ground of support for Hamas and other irredentist Palestinian movements. It was created by the Egyptian government after the latter's failure to take Tel Aviv from the south in 1948 left it with a bare strip of land just large enough to pile in Palestinian refugees fleeing or being expelled from the convulsions of Israel's War for Independence. It all recalls former US envoy Robert Strauss' memorable (if unfortunate) observation after a 1979 tour of the West Bank: stepping off his helicopter, Strauss confessed to wondering "why the one of them would want it, and why the other would give a damn."

It's also worth remembering now that the world has been here before. In 1949, when the Occupied Territories were occupied by Jordan, Egypt and Syria, and the Palestinians herded into the first refugee camps; in 1967, immediately after the end of the Six-Day War, the Israeli government came perilously close to immediately granting independence for its newly acquired territories, minus Jerusalem. Even in the 1979 Camp David accords, the Palestinians would have obtained autonomy for all of the West Bank instead of the Jericho enclave they have settled for.

Yet by establishing the principle that Palestinian autonomy and eventual independence can be established gradually and in a process of negotiations, the recent agreement makes it clear that such independence is really an interdependence, that Palestinian

and Israeli interests can't be completely separated. Pragmatic Israelis will realize, then, that this deal will be the best they are ever likely to get from the Palestinians. A deal with a less seasoned leader than Arafat would not command as much respect from Palestinians; given this, it makes more sense for the Israelis to resuscitate the PLO and forge a peace with its vanquished foe than take its chances with the PLO's possible replacements. The agreement is then a consummate Israeli victory.

Is it true, then, that Arafat sold the Palestinians out? From the point of view of the undeniable suffering of the Palestinian people, over the last 45 years at the hands of Arab and Israeli alike, the agreement does not do the Palestinians justice. But "justice" may not be the most useful of terms when we remember that both Jews and Arabs have felt tragedy at the hands of the modern world. It is useless to try to determine which people has suffered more in the recent past, and yet that is what countless columnists and letter-writers have attempted to do in an effort to "resolve" the issue. The agreement tells hard-line Palestinians and Israelis that such sorrows can't be put on a scale, and the entire land of mandatory Palestine awarded on such a basis.

It's been a hard lesson to learn. Whether or not Arafat's change of heart is genuine, he must be keenly aware of the depressing outlook for the Palestinians and the PLO before the deal came along: "...[the PLO is] deprived of the attention of the world and the money of their Arab benefactors, threatened by the emergence of an indigenous leadership in Gaza, helpless before a separate peace between Israel and Syria, and sullenly watching the immigration of Jews from the former Soviet Union destroy, or blunt, the demographic danger that the Palestinians posed to Israel..." as a recent *New Republic* editorial puts it. I would argue against those who point to the accord to applaud "doves" who have long argued for dealing with the PLO, because until 1991 Arafat and the PLO were probably incapable of making any kind of deal. Yet it should also be remembered that the peace agreement required moderation on Israel's side, most notably an end to Jewish settlements in the West Bank which remain latent minefields for a permanent settlement. What may have happened, then, is that reality has finally corroded the self-aggrandizing rhetoric which masked the fragile weak-

The approach of a fragile Israeli-Palestinian peace threatens the West and the Arab world with some revolutionary changes in politics and ideologies. Lawrence Charap gives a personal and political exploration of what might lay ahead.

ness of both Israelis and Palestinians.

The implications of this decision for the region are probably even more far-reaching than we suspect. For, as noted Arab commentator Fouad Ajami has pointed out, the struggle for a united Palestine under Arab dominion has long been the heart of Arab nationalism. Situated as they were at a point of cultural conflict which seemed to epitomize the Arab predicament, the Palestinian cause served to justify almost all appeals for "Arab unity" made from the 1930s, going into Nasserism and finally the support for Saddam Hussein. Saddam's moral bankruptcy dragged Arab nationalism, and the Palestinians he claimed to champion, to disaster. Arafat is perhaps merely the first to so dramatically acknowledge that the old order is through; the Palestinians can no longer place their faith in liberating nationalist philosophies to rescue them from their predicament.

The American Left has long been conspicuously weak in its protests against Arab regimes' contempt for democracy. Leftist journals continue to give far more space to the issue of Palestinian oppression at the hands of the Israelis than to denouncing the abuses of Arab regimes against their own citizens. Take Edward Said, who has long been fawned over for being a "Palestinian moderate" despite his tendency to caustically portray Zionism as Western imperialist racism *par excellence*; he hastened to call the recent deal a "filthy peace." The opportunity presented in the Gulf War's aftermath—that the price of American victory should have been to insist that *all* regimes in the region begin substantive moves toward democracy—was squandered by liberals just as much as by the Bush administration. Whether or not the invasion of Kuwait could be justified at the time (and I continue to believe that it could not), the abuses of human rights perpetrated by the Iraqi regime should have caused as much concern among liberals as among the conservatives.

Removing the Palestine question from its much-abused role as an excuse for dictator-

ship, then, could have a truly revolutionary impact on the entire Arab world, especially if the Palestinian democracy it promises becomes a reality. If the long-suffering Palestinians form the lone Arab state to be a genuine multi-party democracy, the irony won't long be lost on the masses who have

continued on page six



Where the "troubles" go on

Peace shows no signs of breaking out in the age-old conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the British Isles. Sam Benson writes on how the troubled Northern Ireland conflict lives on in Belfast and London.

of life not only in Belfast, but in Britain, too. Because I entered Britain via a ferry from Dublin, I was subject to the "Entry From the Republic of Ireland Act" which required me to register with the London police within 7 days of my arrival and pay a £30 (US\$45) fee. In addition, I was required to carry my passport and police registration certificate with me at all times, as any British police officer could require me to produce both documents upon demand.

Aside from the harassment and expense of governmental policy, I routinely caught passengers on the London Underground muttering, "You fucking Irish bitch," when I passed by. Potential employers were careful to ascertain that I was not Irish when interviewing me. London society is constantly being disrupted by fear of Irish bombs. Every bag abandoned on the underground transit system resulted in delays and each forgotten briefcase in the pub where I worked necessitated a call to the police.

Yet, London is a safe haven when compared to Belfast. "If someone abandoned a bag here," one Belfast Catholic informed me, "there'd be six people immediately searching it for money. If they did find a bomb, they'd defuse it themselves and take it home with them." He added, "We all complain about the IRA when they delay rush hour traffic, but if it wasn't for them, I

wouldn't have a job or be able to sit and have a pint at a pub."

Earlier this year, a member of the British Parliament arrogantly announced that the IRA had been defeated. Naturally, the IRA responded to this remark by escalating the rate of bombings and assassinations. This in turn aroused Protestant Loyalist paramilitary groups who declared that they would now begin to strike within the Republic of Ireland instead of confining their efforts to Northern Ireland as they had done previously.

If the minimal stability of Northern Ireland, as it exists today, is disintegrating, what can be expected of the long-term future? It is estimated that the Catholic population of Belfast will catch up to the Protestant population by the year 2000, giving Republican Catholics a voting parity with pro-British Protestants for the first time. This shift in population ratio will most likely be a catalyst to an unprecedented explosion of violence, both paramilitary and governmental, if a stable political accord acceptable to both the Catholic and Protestant citizens of Northern Ireland is not reached by that time. The citizens of Belfast wait, pessimistic about the future but unwilling to relocate, while the governments of both Ireland and Britain, through their intractability, are losing a race with time.

PUB

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September 29, 1993

The Prism

Page Four

Beyond the Ivory Tower

continued from page one

lobbying the city for the legislation necessary for the "conservation" of a "compatible environment" for the University community. The legislative tools and municipal support and funding constructed under the leadership of the SECC and the University set national precedents in the use of urban renewal for community "maintenance" and control.

The administration's idea of a "compatible community" was made clear by President Kimpton when he told a meeting that he felt "...many of his faculty members would move away if negroes [were permitted] in SEHP [South East Hyde Park]." The administration also saw a threat to University enrollment, should the neighborhood be viewed as too dangerous a place to send one's child. However, student activism at the U of C throughout the '40s, '50s, and '60s, including secret SG investigations of housing policies, demonstrations against racist landlords and sit-in protests, indicates that the idea of "compatible" reflected the view of the administration and trustees more than that of the student body.

As a public demonstration of the effectiveness of their efforts in community control, the SECC proposed a major project of redevelopment in the early '50s, using existing legislation to gain city authority and funds for demolition of blighted areas. Two areas were so identified in 1953. The first, comprising over forty acres between 53rd and 57th St. included the then bustling 55th St. business district. Its demolition dislocated hundreds of businesses, most of which left the community permanently. Additionally, during the '50s the University "practiced discrimination in off-campus housing for non-university personnel" and according to the Maroon "...refused apartments to Negro students and professors."

When a "Final Phase" of the University redevelopment plan was announced in 1957, it included continued property acquisition, demolition creating parks (buffers) and getting rid of housing. The demolition and subsequent redevelopment lowered total dwelling units available by two-thirds (4,000 units). The plan also included the construction of public housing. This was a sore point with University officials and some University property owners, as it was in direct conflict with their agenda. The initial plans for public housing provided for only 120 units, half for the elderly, the other half for families. A decade after the plan went into effect, only 34 units existed, over twenty of which were for the elderly.

The Final Plan was far from the last chapter in the U of C's effort to mold and control its community. Between 1960 and 1970, in

line with University objectives, total dwelling space in Hyde Park shrunk, as did its population. The black population shrunk by 40%. The University seemed successful in realizing its goal of an upper-class white community, protected by the machinery of "urban renewal" and the resources of the city from the decay of the South Side.

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In 1944, Robert Maynard Hutchins wrote to a friend that, "[A] university, of all institutions, cannot talk about the limitations of social tolerance. A university is supposed to lead not to follow.... A university is supposed to do what is right, and damn the consequences."

Twenty years later, a Maroon article remarked that two alternatives had existed for the University in relation to the realities of its situation on the South Side of Chicago: racial exclusion or open access to all. The author remarked that the University had chosen the former, based on an "irreversible white-panic managed segregation" viewpoint, thus following the lead of the intolerant society around them.

For students of the University community today, confrontation with history should be a troubling opportunity to reflect on our place in the South Side community. The Hyde Park we inhabit, a place of shuttle buses and private police forces, has been born from years of prejudice. The problems of the South Side are complex, but as members of both communities, we must attempt to learn from the mistakes of the past. The University's success in achieving its vision of an affluent, mostly white Hyde Park was achieved without regard for the desperation and misery of surrounding South Side communities. Because the University has chosen to follow the prejudices of American society, rather than lead, by example, in the creation of a truly integrated partnership with a multi-racial Hyde Park and South Side, it now stands as an alienated island of privilege in a sea of desperation and hostility.

The book *Building the Second Ghetto* by Arnold Hirsch provides a detailed look at Chicago's housing and race problems in the 1940s and '50s, devoting an entire chapter to Hyde Park and the University of Chicago. Alan Spear's *Black Chicago* discusses the earlier years of the decade. The *Chicago commission's* *The Negro in Chicago* offers a fascinating and appalling look at racial attitudes. Back issues of the *Maroon* from the '50s and '60s provide numerous examples of the on-campus debate and activism on racial issues. Another excellent source is the September 21, 1988 Grey City Journal article by Steven Leslie.

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Surviving U of C politics

A message for those first-year undergraduate and graduate students whose first exposure to U of C politics might come in this humble publication: the U of C boasts its share of "politics"—but not of the sort that compares Rush Limbaugh to the Kennedys, or anything even remotely relating to the mainstream. It will take you a while to understand the wider variety of political mindsets found at this University. The thrust of politics at Chicago is highly theo-

Don't say you weren't warned: politics at the U of C are even stranger than the student body. By Ann Natunewicz.

retical and academic. For those of you who consider yourselves both aware and active in your respective communities up until this point, this may come as a shock; few of us

came here wanting to blend in with the crowd. Don't sweat it—those of us who feel lost without a major newspaper with our breakfast (even if Calvin and Hobbes is ripped out before 8 a.m.) have found a way to survive here without sacrificing our political identities for that ever-so-attractive cynicism.

Academics will no doubt be one of the primary places you will encounter politics in your years at the University of Chicago. Since its founding, the U of C has been a place of liberal ideas, and has often gone in the face of convention. When other universities altered aspects of their teaching or character to relate better to a changing student body, the leaders of the U of C chose to remain true to tradition, respecting the intellect and insight as the savior of any university. The "life of the mind" has triumphed over athletics, oversized budgets, and most recently, political correctness. Our immersion in the classics of political thought seeps from the classroom to the cafeteria. I thought it strange that Karl Marx was being discussed over chicken pot pie during a lunch conversation in my O-week, or that so many of the great authors entrenched in the Common Core appeared at meals more often than my next-door neighbor. As an outsider, one would think that all U of C students did was talk about they read and how it related to their worlds. The enthusiasm generated by these intellectual politics goes completely against the seeming failure of a majority of U of C students to get excited about any one event, such as last year's anguishing cancellation of Sleepout.

Wherever you go on this campus, you will be continually struck by



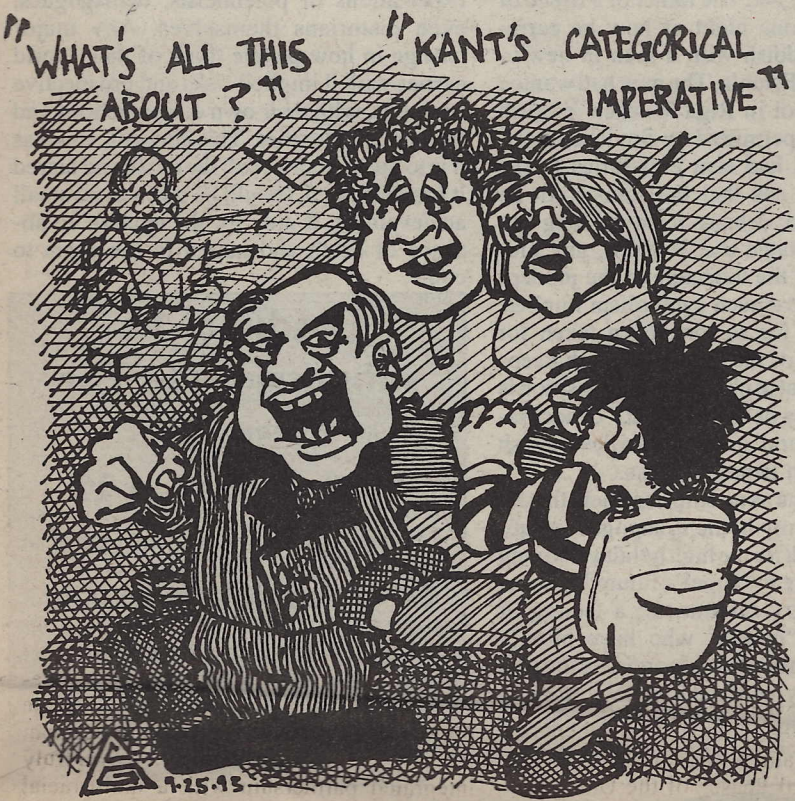
FILE MAROON PHOTO BY CHRIS DAHLEN

this dichotomy between theory and practice. For all the discussion and debate at the diner table, little intellectual activity here leads to action. One problem is that there are very few, if any, political outlets here that everyone embraces. The Maroon is probably the closest, but every year its editors receive endless hours and pages of grief for not being pleasing to everyone.

The key to survival as a politically conscious person at the University of Chicago is to keep on doing what you're doing, and adjust your politics, whatever they are, to apply to you alone, with no need for a group. The individuals here are just that, individual workers and thinkers, and if you rely too much on a group for generating campus-wide support for something, your expectations will not be met and you'll begin spending too much time brooding about what an apathetic place this is. But

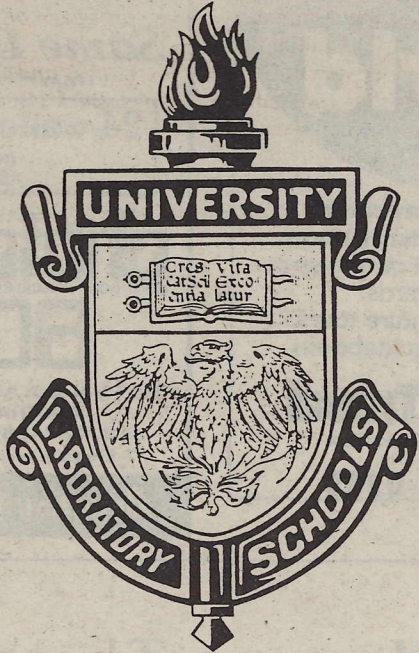
the problem is not so much apathy, but its reverse: too many ideologues coming together. Be prepared to face a fight if you're trying to rally people around the flagpole during a snowstorm, a sunny day, during midterms or first week.

We have had political successes here, though not on an all-encompassing scale. For example, the impassioned campus-wide response to several events of assault and harassment in the past two years showed that the U of C can be a hotbed of political unrest, but only temporarily. While we unite to get things accomplished, reason (like midterms) intrudes on our passions sooner or later, and we forget the real world out there. But then again, we are all college students, and theoretically we're not supposed to have a clue what the real world involves. Isn't that why we're all here, anyway?



CARTOON BY GRADY KLEIN FOR THE PRISM

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The burdens of the peace: Israel and the Palestinians

continued from page three

supported their cause. Democracy in Palestine must spill over at least into Jordan, a majority of whose citizens are Palestinians with little say in the Hashemite government, and perhaps into the other Arab states as well. It is at this point that the repercussions of Arab-Israeli peace could cause an explosion not unlike what we witnessed in Eastern Europe in 1989.

But the consequences promise to be far bloodier and ultimately disruptive. Islamic and extremist movements, the bitter fruit of years of state repression across the Arab world, currently provide the only alternative to the bloated bureaucracies which run these states. American ambitions, the attempt to play off regional powers against one another which backfired so badly in Iraq, are partly to blame. Only a strong and concerted encouragement of democracy across the Arab world can stave off future upheaval, and such encouragement must come now, before it is too late.

.....

"Let me tell you something about trading land for peace, Yitzhak..." says an American Indian in headdress to a stern Yitzhak Shamir, in a cartoon on a T-shirt sent to me by a recent Maroon editor. He had sent it to me and a couple of *Grey City Journal* writers, after a heated columnists' exchange in April 1992, where I had attacked them for distorting the history of Zionism in a *GCJ* special issue on Palestine. My argument then was that the Left could not affirm a Palestinian Right to nationhood and at the same time denigrate a Jewish nationalism as irredeemably unjust.

In any discourse there are complex issues resisting clear resolution which nevertheless serve to divide and demarcate important distinctions between ideological positions. The rebirth of the Jewish Question as a

debate over Israel and Zionism was one of these; not as significant as abortion or racial issues, certainly, but one which had a curious effect of splitting nominal ideological allies. The fault lines were clearest in the Left, where after 1967 an increasing number of American Jews began to question New Left depictions of Israel as a "racist, imperialist state," and contributed to an estrangement between the Jewish and African-American communities. But such divisions split the Right as well, between "paleo-conservatives" like Patrick Buchanan who decried Israeli influence over American policies in terms that evoked 1930s isolationist anti-Semitism, and "neo-conservatives" like William Kristol who saw Israel as a crucial American ally in a hostile Middle East.

What will become of these schisms now that the interminable Israel-Palestinian debate shows signs of finally terminating, or at least of subsiding into a murmur? Like the Cold War conflict itself which lay behind not only the Arab-Israeli struggle, but the various positions on the American political scene, one suspects that they will disappear only to manifest themselves into new forms. For the neo-conservatives, for example, Israel was the last active arena in the foreign policy positions which separate them from moderate liberals; their conviction that liberals were too accommodating to Communism has now lost its last distant extension. One is tempted to say that foreign policy in general is on the verge of becoming irrelevant in American politics, in a way not seen in over 50 years. But the underlying suspicions which drove the neo-conservatives to ultimately embrace Reagan—the abiding fear of the New Left's anarchism and contempt for cultural sacred cows—will not disappear, and one suspects they will re-emerge in some unforeseen form.

.....

Yet the issues involved in the Israel debate obviously were more complex than a politicians' posture as more or less friendly to Israel. American Jews themselves were deeply divided over the issue of how to view Israel, particularly after the *intifadah* showed that the commitment to state security insisted on by successive Israeli governments carried a high price. This awareness—that the Israeli governments' *raison d'état* were not always compatible with the liberal faith of most American Jews—created a bitter hostility between "hawks" and "doves."

The problem was even more painful because of the central importance given Israel among virtually all committed American Jews. I remember when the point was first driven home for me. The father of a friend of mine told me one night of how he corresponded in Yiddish with a man, in newly-liberated Riga, Estonia. The man had wanted to open a school in Riga to teach Yiddish culture, newly permitted by Soviet authorities. But Israel had sent emissaries to the government to ask that the school not be allowed to open; debates resolved long ago in Zionism dictated that Hebrew, not Yiddish, should be the language of the modern Jew—and all that such symbolism implies. Yet Israel has for so long been taken for granted as one of those things which keeps Jews Jewish, that to challenge that position is to invite charges of "self-hatred," or accusations that "liberal guilt" underlies Jewish discomfort with Israeli policies.

It should come as no surprise, then, that on a recent trip to my home synagogue in suburban Pittsburgh for the high holidays, among the general hope for Israel's future lay some pockets of angry resentment, a feeling of betrayal. The "hawks" who have bitterly opposed any whiff of compromise in the past are now doubly confused, as they have to consider that they may have been calling a false tune, which has grown irrelevant in a very short period of time. It wasn't so very

long ago, for instance, that they were insisting that the Palestinians did not really constitute a nationality, or that the term "Palestine" became meaningless after Jordan's annexation of the West Bank. Such people are left high and dry and extremely bitter by any peace with the concept of "Palestine." For too long they have answered the question, "Why be Jewish?" with the statement that if you forget to be a Jew, an anti-Semite will remind you. And it remains my conviction that a meaningful foundation for the Jewish community cannot be based on this kind of negative answer.

The possible ending of the Arab-Israeli conflict, then, might help us to understand just how effectively history can defy the expectations of polemicists, demagogues, even historians themselves. Any major change in how people think of their world carries with it implicit risks and prospective triumphs, with their own contradictions and further complexities. This comfort, small as it is to the memory of all the death and hatred it has generated, should be taken as no small achievement, if only for the hope of an absence of death and hatred in the years to come.

Deadlines for submissions to The Prism are Wednesdays at 12 p.m. Articles should be on disk if possible and must include your name and phone number.

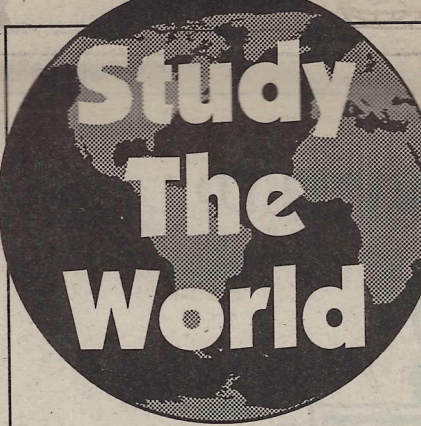
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The follies of power: Student Government in action

continued from page one

was to be distributed.

The student body had little say in the decisions of the Super Committee. The method of appointing the committee bypassed the students' rights to have a say in the handling of such matters. Anne Mooney, former SG president, would argue that the meetings were open, and that administration was receptive to the input of students. But the fact that whatever public notice may have been given was slight and barely visible communicates a contrary message.

The administration decided to take the matter into its own hands. The fee was raised and the percentages changed. Dean of University Students, Edward Cook, acting in a typically administrative manner, put the proposal into action and accepted the scant SG actions as proof of student consultation, despite strong outcry in the Maroon and the Fourth Estate against the changes.

The Divisional Councils reaped the most benefit from the administration's actions and is now given 42 percent of the fee, the lion's share. Moreover, the graduate students can now request funding from the Divisional Councils or the SG, while College students can now only request from the SG. Since the Divisional Councils are also often appointed, not elected, this change was inappropriate and unfair to even those students whose money is allocated by the councils. Options for College group funding are quickly drying up.

This wasn't always the case. There was once a College Student Assembly, where College students could request funding for College events. It was criticized for not acting as much as a College body as a "programming board." Cook's decision—to dissolve the CSA rather than improve its legislative function—means that College students no longer have the CSA as an alternative funding organization, and there will be no more CSA sponsored events.

To deal with the obvious space left open by the termination of CSA, a University-wide

programming board was proposed. The new group was dubbed COUP, the Committee on University Programming. This reverts the function of a "programming" group to the control of the Student Activities Office, and thus, the administration. The lack of an elected body eliminates much possibility for student input, and represents another case of the administration's lack of regard for the students' wishes. COUP, like its name suggests, represents a *coup d'état* to the power of College students over their own money.

.....

This was not the last indiscretion in which the Student Government has been involved. After the funding screw-up, the SG decided it needed a new constitution. The necessity for this was never properly explained to the student. SG took out breezy advertisements stating "It's time for a change..." in the Maroon to announce the referendum yet to come. Flyers were distributed throughout the campus. The flyers appeared two days before the referendum. They contained no information why the referendum on the constitution was necessary.

The new constitution was drafted by a committee made up of insiders, members of the Executive Committee and the Assembly. The student body had little say in the matter. Much like the Super Committee's meetings, the constitutional committee meetings were largely inaccessible and announcements were hard to find. Apparently, the referendum never had much support even within the SG Assembly. In typical SG fashion, the decision to have a referendum was made with only 21 out of a total of 55 possible SG representatives voting in favor.

Students voted down the constitution in a 278 for, 210 against vote (to pass, the constitution needed 60 percent of the vote; it received 56.9), a fact known to many assembly members within a day of the election. But then a couple of SG members alleged that a portion of the ballots were tainted by illegal campaigning: apparently two students, who did not support the new constitution stated their position within 50 feet of the Reynolds Club polling place—a big no-no. One of the students was Jeff Friedman, SG assembly member, who was detested by insiders for opposing the new constitution. SG election rules pro-

hibit such campaigning. Students were not the only parties at fault in this. Illegally posted fliers stating "vote yes for the constitution" also appeared around the campus and within 50 feet of polling places. Any possibility that members of SG had been involved in the posting was naturally denied by Anne Mooney.

Since the SG assembly could not be an impartial judge (members of the body were involved in drafting the constitution), they chose to pass the decision to the Student Administration Court. In their opinion, the SA Court would be better able to make a judgment on the issue. Such a decision was not within the jurisdiction of the body; the matter should have been decided by the SG Elections and Rules Committee, as matters of election rules violations usually are. "We were just trying to make it as fair as possible," explained Parliamentarian Chris Albanis.

Then the SA Court, in an unprecedented maneuver, threw out the baby with the bathwater by discarding all questionable Reynolds Club ballots because *some* of the voters *may* have been persuaded by illegal

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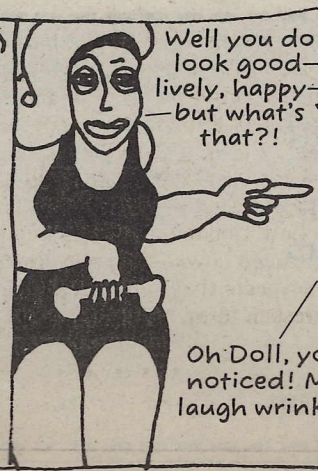
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To find the wisdom of Solomon: Childrens' rights

continued from page two

Arlena Twigg, who died at age 9. The Twiggs discovered that Kimberly Mays was their biological daughter, and wanted visitation rights. Judge Stephen Dakan ruled that Kimberly Mays is entitled to privacy, and thus had the right to go to court to pursue her desire to be free of contact with her biological parents, and to be adopted by Robert Mays, who raised her. Judge Dakan ruled that Robert Mays is Kimberly's legal and psychological father, and that the Twiggs have no claim to her. Like Judge Kirk's decision, Dakan's decision heightened the courts' concern with the best interests of the child in the case. Robert Mays fulfilled the definition of parentage in an emotional, if not in a biological, sense. Judge Dakan also noted that the Twiggs may not be truly concerned with the welfare of Kimberly, since Regina Twigg spread rumors that Robert Mays was involved in the switching of the babies, and was an abusive father.

The "best interest" tests for children in custody cases are clearly a valuable tool, which can both protect the welfare of the child and preserve the family—if a "family" exists. However, the very similar cases of Baby Jessica and Baby Richard show how difficult it can be for the courts to truly

determine what the "best interests" of the child actually are, and how "family" should be defined. In the Baby Jessica case, Cara and Dan Schmidt of Iowa wanted to reclaim the baby that Cara gave up for adoption. Although Cara relinquished her rights, Dan never relinquished his, since Cara did not tell him the baby was his until 19 days after her birth and put the wrong person's name on the birth certificate; when Dan found out he promptly tried to regain custody. (The Schmidts were not married at the time.) The DeBoers were the Michigan couple that had temporary custody of the baby, and planned to adopt her, although the adoption was never finalized. The court ruled in favor of Dan Schmidt last December, upheld by a later appeal. In Michigan, however, the DeBoers won on the grounds that it was in Jessica's best interest to stay with the only parents she had ever known, but the DeBoers lost on a jurisdictional appeal. Dan Schmidt has been accused of selfishness, by not allowing Jessica to remain in a happy home, where she is well-adjusted. But had the DeBoers returned Jessica when they lost custody the first time in the Iowa courts, Jessica would not have developed the two year relationship with them, and could very well have been happy and well-adjusted in the Schmidt home. It is difficult to assign blame in such a complex



PHOTOGRAPH BY CHRIS DAWE FOR THE PRISM

case, where both sides believe that Jessica would be better served with *them*.

The case of Baby Richard of Chicago is very similar to the Baby Jessica case. Richard, now 2 1/2 years old was adopted by a couple when he was 4 days old. The mother, Daniella Kirchner, refused to release the name of the father, claiming he had abused her. Daniella Kirchner had been staying in a battered woman's shelter at the time, due to a fight with Otto Kirchner. (Like the Schmidts, the Kirchners were not married at the time.) Otto Kirchner did not know the baby had been adopted for 2 months, and like Schmidt, he never relinquished his paternal rights. Daniella Kirchner said she lied about Otto, and he never abused her. The adoptive couple, however, refused to give up custody of the child, since they were unsure if Baby Richard would be at risk or not. The Illinois appeals court ruled that Baby Richard, "belongs to no one but himself," and therefore, should stay with the adoptive parents. This decision reflects Illinois' stricter adoption laws, and the difficulty in Illinois for a birth father to gain custody. Illinois also has a new state law which emphasizes considering the best interests of the child. In the cases of Baby Jessica and Baby Richard, however, only time can tell if the best interests of the child were served or not.

It is a positive sign that family preservation at all costs is not the staunchly upheld principle it once was, and that cases are studied more closely on an individual basis. Also, determining a child's best interests in custody cases is certainly a worthwhile goal. Hopefully, the stronger emphasis on ensuring a child's best interests will also encourage more responsible parenting.

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The follies of power: Student Government in action

continued from page seven

campaigning—a ludicrously *bad* decision. Although this action nullified 25 percent of the ballots cast, no new referendum was called (although in the past, like in the Donnelly scandal, a revote was called in the face of such a scandal). SG members complained that a new vote would be logistically impossible and that it might interfere with the upcoming ExComm election. To top this grand snafu off, without the discarded vote, the constitution passed with a margin of 61.9 percent in favor.

At best, the decision was an insult to the entire student body. The SG showed their obvious disdain for the student body by nullifying the votes. Why, though, did the SG members act so impudently? What made passing the new constitution over the legitimate dissent of the students so important?

First off, under the new constitution, candidates must now form a party of a president, and two vice presidents. This forces students to vote a straight ticket, instead of electing individual officers. The new constitution creates a voting block, a single-mindedness within the ranks of the Executive Committee. This makes the election of write-in or dark-horse candidates impossibly difficult. This also means that a single reform-minded individual will have to make difficult agenda compromises for the sake of a party, before making the inevitable compromises necessary after attaining office.

Another possible motivation for the changes are the extended powers of the president. The president now appoints all other Executive Committee positions, all committee chairs, and the Chief Justice of the SA Court. With these moves the president of SG would gain all the power of a dictator for a year. Extended powers mean only one thing in the ranks of the SG: the extended opportunity to perpetrate offenses on the student body.

Yet another reason for the changes may be the extension of the SA Court terms to three years. This opens the door to more corruption. The extension of terms slows the flow of new

people into the SA Court. It allows justices to get intensely comfortable in their offices, giving a few individuals a multitude of opportunities to act irresponsibly.

The constitution also leaves many gaping loopholes. The real guts of the constitution are and will be found in the by-laws that were not cemented to the body of the document when the referendum came to pass. The by-laws will contain, among other things, the distribution of SG seats and SG powers of office. They will be added later—by members of SG, of course.

The throwing out of the votes which allowed the new constitution to pass was unconscionable. The SG passed the constitution to referendum as quickly as possible to avoid

interference in the drafting. When they did not receive the results they desired, they handed the situation over to their judicial arm, which they knew would respond properly. Adding insult to injury, they compromised the students' rights to a fair and just vote, by throwing the ballots out. The SG exposed to the students their arrogant disregard for student opinion. In a maneuver reminiscent of the administration, they rejected the student's input with contempt to meet their own ends. Our only consolation is the irony that by doing so they ruined their credibility.

.....

By illuminating these examples in depth, I

hope that the students will be driven to action. It is a great misfortune that such abuses of power and students' rights are so very common here at this University. We students need to vocally challenge these kinds of decisions. In the past there has been a lack of response from the students. If the people in power fail to take responsibility for their actions, they will continue in them unimpeded. We must rise to challenge these brazenly unfair actions, by the elected and the appointed of this University alike.

For a quick survey of SG corruption since 1960, see the October 20, 1992 issue of *The Fourth Estate* for the article titled "Decades of Decadence."

The value of wilderness parks

continued from page two

really make a difference the majority must see the value and the necessity of the preservation of wilderness.

I feel the greatest value of the wilderness lies not in the provision of medicines to fight cancer, such as taxol from yew trees in the Pacific Northwest, but in reminding us of our ties to the natural world, that we are not its masters, but merely a part of it. As Chief Seattle (or his speechwriter) said in 1852, "man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself." Good words, but how to make them stick?

One of the best ways is to immerse people in wilderness, so that they come to understand it, not fear it, and see themselves as having a place in it. That's why programs that bring injured wild animals to tour schools are so important, and why we must do all we can to draw people to national parks, even if they are overburdened with tourists and understaffed. Anyone who watches a spider spin its web, or enjoys the view over acres of old-growth forest from a mountaintop, or the sunset over an unspoiled beach, can't help but feel more

for wilderness than those who never see such natural wonders. The more people are exposed to wilderness, the more likely it is to get under their skin and into their hearts. And, let's face it, into their pocketbooks. Because one of the things that wilderness needs most is money to buy what little unspoiled land is left, and money to fight to ensure proper management of public lands already protected.

For instance, I am definitely in favor of having some sites easily accessible to visitors so that everyone can go for a weekend hike or look out over scenic vistas from their cars. But to sustain wildlife, especially wide-ranging predators such as wolves and big cats, and to allow a wilder experience of wilderness for those who want it, we need a lot of open land with more limited access.

Here's where the money comes in. Like the 1872 Mining Law that allows mining companies to strip public lands bare at minimal cost to the companies, Revised Statute 2477, an addition to an 1866 mining law, grants "the right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses." In response to public demands for better protection of public lands Congress passed the stricter 1976 Federal Land Policy Manage-

ment Act, but unfortunately a large loophole protects "existing rights." Development-minded states and counties could claim almost any trail or two-wheeled turn-of-the-century rut as a "public highway," widen it, pave it, and open it to levels of traffic that would devastate the surrounding wilderness. A stricter interpretation of this statute by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt could make a big difference. Various environmental groups have started lobbying the government on this issue, but so have mining companies and other industry groups which have far more money to spend. And this is only one of many current issues that could have far-reaching consequences for wilderness.

In short, a battle is shaping up over whether we should preserve what little unspoiled wilderness we have, or whether we should open it up to unrestricted development. Every ally is an indispensable one in this battle; we need all the help we can get. If wilderness catches the eye of the beholder, but doesn't capture their heart, we will have lost the battle to preserve the wilderness. But if people feel that the wilderness belongs to them, that they have an important place within it, then the wilderness may survive.

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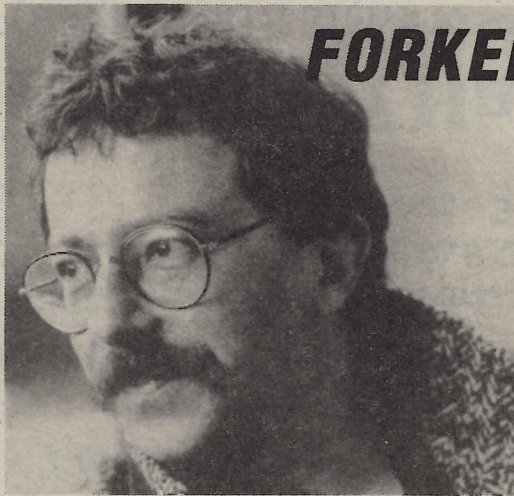
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Letters From Chicago

September 29, 1993

Dear Ed,

Have just arrived at this strange, indescribable campus they call Chicago. Can one really put into words just how different life seems since leaving home? In three days, I've heard more intellectual and artistic brilliance, and pretension, than in all my years of grade school combined.

My roommate Mike seemed at first to be a decent sort. Now, I'm not sure. His mom drives down from Deerfield to clean our room and make his bed, once a week, he says. He's more than a little arrogant at times, like the time when he bragged about making it with an entire choir section during an orchestra trip to Europe. Despite these amusing anecdotes, which seem to have the effect of driving women out of our room fairly quickly, he's

shy when it comes to his future exploits — he concedes that it may take as much as a month before he gets to score with the R.A. I was just starting to complain to him that we have too much stuff in our small double — his big-screen TV, his VCR, Mac II, microwave, stereo—when he started wondering aloud if we could fit a sofa in the room with my bed in the closet. I'm starting to get used to sleeping on the dorm lounge table.

My other dorm-mates provide an exception to the saying that not all intellectuals are idiots. Reggie, our next door neighbor, is distinguished by his tendency to come up with nicknames for the house. You'll be walking with him down the hall, and a bunch of people pass—"Hey, it's Ozone, Rabbit, Ms. Snidely, the Schmendrick and Meat! How are you guys?" No one seems to know where he gets these names, but we can't remember each others *real* names, so we tolerate it...

We all went to this tradition they have for undergraduates called "The Education Address" or something like that. I wasn't really paying attention. What was funny, I don't think anyone else was either, but we had a discussion period afterwards where they all made a big deal of pretending they had. It was quite a thrill. For the first time in my life I was in a room filled entirely with people who might say something brilliant! Until one guy in the back asked how it all related to Objectivism. You may have heard of it — well, probably not — it's this kind of religious cult that believes in killing Lab School students for extra credit, or something like that.

Yeah, you've never seen so many juvenile fetishists in conservative philosophy in your life — they all read Allan Bloom, Ayn Rand, Milton Friedman, Robert Bork, Genghis Khan. All these folks were the unusual people in high school, and so into dilletantish culture that the only way to be a nonconformist around here is to listen to Top 40 pop, have big hair or watch "The McLaughlin Group."

We've taken some placement tests already. I can't decide which was hardest, the Ad-

Just how bizarre can life at Chicago be for a first-year undergrad? A weekly look at one fictional student's experiences. By Lawrence Charap

vanced Ugaritic or Neurosurgery. None of this seems likely to help me place out of any courses; this place doesn't even take AP credit from humanities courses in high school. So we now try to decide what courses to take (quite a task — a course in Greeks, Romans and Dull Englishmen on the one hand, or Romans, Englishmen and Greeks on the other?).

I feel sorry for some of the people here who didn't know before they came what kind of a school this is. This guy Bill pulled me aside the first night and said, "My parents were afraid I'd go out east, fail out of the Ivy Leagues and have to go to U of I, so I had to come here. What kind of school is this?" I gently whispered to him, "I'm sorry, Bill... this is just a party school." I'm kind of wondering how he'll react to the next few weeks believing what I told him...

Well, there's more to tell, but I have to go. We're in between house lectures, or "discussions." The first one was the "Be Well Talk Show" which dealt with tolerance and civility, themes which were given an added poignancy when a couple of the Young Republicans got up in the middle and started screaming, "This is all a bunch of P.C. bullshit, and we're not going to listen to all these weenies any more!!" at which point a riot broke out, so they're going straight to the security lecture. Supposedly you're not supposed to travel in groups of 50 unless it's nighttime, when you need to be covered by a police van with a mobile rocket launcher. And later on there's the "Suicide's Not Funny" lecture, so it promises to be an interesting night. I'll write more in a few days.

Your friend,
Dan

Progressive reads

continued from page two

lessness of morality. Whether or not you agree, *Tikkun* promises to be one of the prime forums for some of the most influential leftist philosophy of the '90s.

AGAINST THE CURRENT

Written from a labor-oriented socialist perspective, *Against the Current* offers a strong mix of activism and criticism on a range of political and social concerns. *ATC* devotes considerable attention to problems in the third world, especially their connection to American political and business concerns. While action takes precedence in *ATC*'s coverage, theoretical concerns are not neglected. A recent issue devoted considerable space to examinations of the problems of postmodernism, both as a hindrance to political activism, and in its theoretical inconsistencies. Unabashedly anti-corporate and

pro-labor, *ATC* never allows itself to become merely socialist dogma.

Z MAGAZINE

Definitely not for wonks, *Z Magazine* eschews the pleading and grousing of inside the beltway publications like *TNR* and *The Nation*. *Z* focuses on the grass-roots level of leftist politics, reflecting a respect for those whom both politicians and the press tend to dismiss. While attacking politics with a straightforward earnestness, *Z* shows a sense of biting humor in columns like "Hotel Satire," and a variety of political cartoons. Additional droll humor is supplied by reproductions of actual adds from business publications, which reveal the depths of market madness. Avoiding trendy jargon and sophomoric platitudes, *Z* combines outrage at the misuse of power with an appreciation for the absurdities of modern politics and culture.

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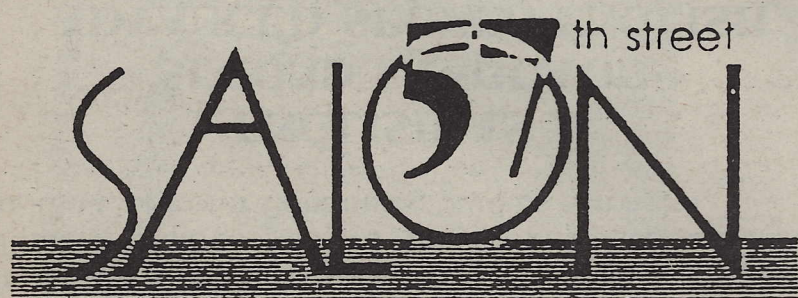
Steve Mannos returns from a trip to Russia and comments on the political turmoil there. **Kristopher John** follows up on his SG article by suggesting some ways student government can be given back to the students. **Sam Benson** comments on "feminism" at the U of C. **Book Reviews: Lawrence Charap** reviews Ruth Hubbard's *Exploding the Gene Myth*; **Grant Arndt** reviews *Uncritical Theory* by Christopher Norris.

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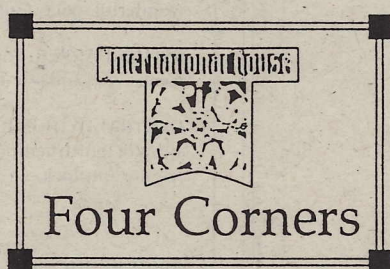
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UNIVERSITY POLICIES ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AUTUMN 1993

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an institution of higher education, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, to certify that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

As part of its drug prevention program for students and employees, the University of Chicago annually distributes in writing to each student and employee the following information:

[1] Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;

[2] A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;

[3] A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;

[4] A description of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs; and

[5] A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University will impose on students and employees who violate the standards of conduct.

The University will conduct a biennial review of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes as needed, and ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

The University of Chicago fully supports the objectives of these laws and their related regulations. The University recognizes both alcohol and drug abuse as potential health, safety, and security problems. The University expects its students and employees to cooperate in maintaining a University environment free from the effects of alcohol and other drugs and to comply with this policy.



Standards of Conduct at the University of Chicago

The University prohibits all students and employees from the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, distribution, sale, or purchase of alcohol and illicit drugs on University premises or as part of any University activities, and from working under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs. The only exception to this provision applies to moderate consumption and/or possession of alcohol on University premises at approved functions (e.g., receptions) by those *legally permitted* to consume or distribute alcohol; any such function must comply with University guidelines for such an event.

All employees are required to report to their jobs ready and able to work. If an employee may be impaired by medication taken according to a physician's prescription or the medication's directions, he or she is expected to discuss it with his or her supervisor.

The University has guidelines appropriate for events on campus at which alcoholic beverages are being served.

• Alcoholic beverages may not be served at any event at which undergraduates are present unless the prior *written* approval of the Office of the Dean of Students in the University or the Student Activities

Office (SAO) has been obtained. Academic units that wish to serve alcohol in a University public area (common rooms, lounges, etc.) at an event at which graduate or professional students are likely to be in attendance must register the event at least one week in advance with their academic Dean and must designate a faculty or staff member to be responsible for the event and to be present at it. Registered graduate and professional student organizations must apply for authorization to hold such events through the Student Activities Office or their area Dean of Students.

• Sufficient amounts of non-alcoholic beverages must be available at all functions where alcohol is available. Further, adequate quantities of food must be served at all such events.

• There may be no reference to the availability of alcohol in any publicity for a campus event.

Besides these general standards of conduct, other parts of the University also may have drug and alcohol policies relating to their specific activities and providing additional details (e.g., SAO, Housing, Athletics) so long as they are consistent with the overall policy; please consult them for details. ■

Legal Sanctions

Each member of the University community is responsible for knowing the requirements of federal and Illinois statutes and Chicago ordinances concerning the consumption, possession, and sale of alcohol and other drugs. The University expects each member of the community to be responsible for his or her own conduct and the consequences of that conduct.

For instance, various federal and state laws prohibit the possession, distribution, and use of controlled substances, unless in compliance with licensing requirements or a physician's prescription. Moreover, Illinois law prohibits the consumption and possession of alcohol by persons under the age of twenty-one

and the supplying of alcohol to any person under the age of twenty-one. Additionally, Illinois law prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages except by those licensed to sell such beverages. Illinois law and city ordinances also prohibit public intoxication, the operation of a vehicle or bicycle under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants, and the consumption of alcohol in a public place. Violation of these laws or other laws relating to drugs and alcohol may result in probation, fines, imprisonment, and permanent criminal record. Violation of drug laws may also result in civil seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the offense.

The following sections set forth

in some detail federal and state statutes with respect to illicit drug trafficking and possession, and state statutes regarding alcohol use by minors.

Federal Drug Sanctions

Federal law penalizes the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute, and simple possession of drugs ("controlled substances"). Federal penalties and sanctions for the simple possession of a controlled substance are quite severe. The law sets forth the following sentences and fines:

- First conviction: up to one year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000, or both. After one prior drug conviction: at least fifteen days in prison, not to exceed two years, a fine of at least \$2,500, or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least ninety days in prison, not to exceed three years, a fine of at least \$5,000, or both. A special, harsher sentencing provision applies for possession of crack cocaine. (21 U.S.C. §844(a))
- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment, as well as forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. (21 U.S.C. §§853(a) & 881(a))

- Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for the first offense and up to five years for second and subsequent offenses. (21 U.S.C. §853a)
- Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. (18 U.S.C. §922(g))

Moreover, revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

These penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least eighteen years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under twenty-one years of age (a term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year), and/or (2) distributes, possesses with intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college. (21 U.S.C. §§845 & 845a)

Federal penalties and sanctions for trafficking in controlled substances are considerably more severe than those outlined above for simple possession. The following chart prepared by the Department of Justice outlines federal trafficking penalties for substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act.

State Drug Sanctions

Illinois statutes also cover a wide range of drug offenses (720 ILCS 550/1), et seq. (Cannabis); 570/401, et seq. (other controlled substances)). Sentences and fines for simple possession of various controlled substances are outlined in Chart B.

In addition to the sanctions listed in this chart, the following additional penalties for possession of an illegal substance are prescribed by Illinois law.

- Possession of cannabis plants may result, depending on the number of plants, in prison terms of up to seven years and fines of up to \$100,000, plus costs.
- Conviction under the Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act, in addition to all other

penalties, will result in a fine of not less than full street value of the items seized.

As with federal law, Illinois law provides much stiffer penalties for trafficking in a controlled substance. Sentences and fines for trafficking are outlined in Chart C.

In addition to these sanctions, the following additional penalties are prescribed by Illinois law.

Conviction for the following may result in imprisonment, a fine, or both up to double the maximum otherwise authorized:

- Conviction for a second or subsequent offense under the Controlled Substances Act. A prior conviction under federal law or the law of any other state makes a conviction under Illinois law a second offense.
- Conviction for "cannabis trafficking" of 2,500 grams or more or

Chart A

Federal Trafficking Penalties

As of November 18, 1988							
CSA	PENALTY		Quantity	DRUG	Quantity	PENALTY	
	2nd Offense	1st Offense				1st Offense	2nd Offense
I and II	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	METHAMPHETAMINE	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
			100-999 gm mixture	HEROIN	1 kg or more mixture		
			500-4,999 gm mixture	COCAINE	5 kg or more mixture		
			5-49 gm mixture	COCAINE BASE	50 gm or more mixture		
			10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	PCP	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture		
			1-10 gm mixture	LSD	10 gm or more mixture		
			40-399 gm mixture	FENTANYL	400 gm or more mixture		
			10-99 gm mixture	FENTANYL ANALOGUE	100 gm or more mixture		

¹Law as originally enacted states 100 gm. Congress requested to make technical correction to 1 kg. ²Does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil. (See separate chart.)

Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana

As of November 18, 1988			
Quantity	Description	First Offense	Second Offense
1,000 kg or more; or 1,000 or more plants	Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity [*]	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
100 kg to 1,000 kg; or 100-999 plants	Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity [*]	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
50 to 100 kg	Marijuana	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
10 to 100 kg	Hashish		
1 to 100 kg	Hashish Oil		
50-99 plants	Marijuana	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual
Less than 50 kg	Marijuana		
Less than 10 kg	Hashish		
Less than 1 kg	Hashish Oil		

^{*}Includes Hashish and Hashish Oil (Marijuana is a Schedule I Controlled Substance)

Chart B

Illinois Penalties for Possession of a Controlled Substance

Drug	Amount	Felony Status	Prison Term	Fine
Any substance containing HEROIN	15-99 grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
	100-399 grams	Class 1	6-30 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	400-899 grams	Class 1	8-40 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class 1	10-50 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
Any substance containing COCAINE	15-99 grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
	100-399 grams	Class 1	6-30 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	400-899 grams	Class 1	8-40 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class 1	10-50 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
Any substance containing MORPHINE	15-99 grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
	100-399 grams	Class 1	6-30 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	400-899 grams	Class 1	8-40 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class 1	10-50 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
Any substance containing PEYOTE	200+ grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
Any substance containing a derivative of BARBITURIC ACID	200+ grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE or METHAMPHETAMINE	200+ grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
Any substance containing LSD	10-99 grams or 10+ objects/parts	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
	100-399 grams	Class 1	6-30 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	400-899 grams	Class 1	8-40 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class 1	10-50 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, METHAQUALONE, or PCP	30+ grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
Any other substance classified in Schedule I or II as a narcotic Drug	200+ grams	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
Any controlled substance	Any other amount	Class 4	1-3 years	Up to \$15,000

Illinois Penalties for Possession of Marijuana (Includes Hashish)

Amount	Classification	Prison Term	Fine
Up to 2.5 grams	Class C Misdemeanor	Up to 30 days	Up to \$500
2.6-10.0 grams	Class B Misdemeanor	Up to 6 months	Up to \$500
	Class A Misdemeanor	Less than 1 year	Up to \$1,000
10.1-30.0 grams	Class 4 Felony for 2d and subsequent offenses	1-3 years	Up to \$10,000
	Class 4 Felony	1-3 years	Up to \$10,000
	Class 3 Felony for 2d and subsequent offenses	2-5 years	Up to \$10,000
30.1-500.0 grams		2-5 years	Up to \$10,000
More than 500 grams	Class 3 Felony	2-5 years	Up to \$10,000

for “controlled substances trafficking” (i.e., bringing these items into Illinois for purposes of manufacture or delivery).

- Conviction for delivery of a controlled substance by a person over eighteen to a person under eighteen.
- Conviction for delivery of cannabis (marijuana or hashish) by a person over eighteen to a person under eighteen who is at least three years younger.

- Conviction of a person over eighteen who uses another person under eighteen to deliver controlled substances.
- Violation of provisions of the Controlled Substances Act in or on the grounds of any school or public housing complex, or within one thousand feet of the same, will increase the felony status (and prison term) and the applicable fine.
- Participation in any conspiracy with respect to cannabis may result

in imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of up to \$200,000, plus certain forfeitures.

State Alcohol Sanctions

Illinois law provides for a prison term up to one year and for a fine of up to \$1,000 for knowingly providing alcohol to persons under twenty-one or for providing false evidence of age or identity. Persons under twenty-one who present or offer false evidence for purposes of obtaining or purchasing alcohol may be jailed for up to six months and fined up to \$500. The same penalties apply to

possession of alcohol by a person under twenty-one on or in any street or public place. Minors who consume alcohol are subject to prison terms of up to thirty days and fines up to \$500.

City Alcohol Sanctions

Under the Chicago Municipal Code, it is unlawful for any person to drink any alcoholic liquor on any public way or in a motor vehicle upon a public way in the City of Chicago. Penalties include a fine from \$50 to \$200, and/or six months imprisonment. ■

Chart C

Illinois Trafficking Penalties – Controlled Substances				
Drug	Amount	Felony Status	Prison Term	Fine
Any substance containing HEROIN or analog thereof	>10–15 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
	15–99 grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
	100–399 grams	Class X	9–40 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	400–899 grams	Class X	12–50 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class X	15–60 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
Any substance containing COCAINE or analog thereof	>1–15 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
	15–99 grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
	100–399 grams	Class X	9–40 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	400–899 grams	Class X	12–50 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class X	15–60 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
Any substance containing MORPHINE or analog thereof	>1–15 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
	15–99 grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
	100–399 grams	Class X	9–40 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	400–899 grams	Class X	12–50 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class X	15–60 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
Any substance containing PEYOTE or analog thereof	>50–200 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
Any substance containing BARBITURIC or analog thereof	200+ grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE or METHAMPHETAMINE or analog thereof	50–200 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
	200+ grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
Any substance containing LSD or analog thereof	>3–9 grams or >3–9 objects/parts	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
	10–99 grams or >10 objects/parts	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
	100–399 grams	Class X	9–40 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	400–899 grams	Class X	12–50 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
	900+ grams	Class X	15–60 years	Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value
Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, METHAQUALONE or PCP or analog thereof	> 10–30 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
Any substance containing a substance or analog of substance classified in Schedules I or II, but not listed here	30+ grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
Any substance or analog classified in Schedules I or II which is a narcotic drug	50–200 grams	Class 1	4–15 years	Up to \$250,000
Any substance or analog classified in Schedules I or II which is not a narcotic drug	200+ grams	Class X	6–30 years	Up to \$500,000
Any substance classified in Schedule III	Any amount not listed above	Class 2	3–7 years	Up to \$200,000
Any substance classified in Schedule IV	Any amount not listed above	Class 3	2–5 years	Up to \$150,000
Any substance classified in Schedule V	Any amount not listed above	Class 3	2–5 years	Up to \$125,000
Any substance classified in Schedule VI	Any amount not listed above	Class 3	2–5 years	Up to \$100,000
Any substance classified in Schedule VII	Any amount not listed above	Class 3	2–5 years	Up to \$75,000

Schedules I–V may be found in 720 ILCS §§ 570/204, 570/206, 570/208, 570/210, and 570/212 (1992).

Illinois Penalties for Marijuana Trafficking (Includes Hashish)			
Amount	Classification	Prison Term	Fine
Up to 2.5 grams	Class B Misdemeanor	Up to 6 months	Up to \$500
2.6–10.0 grams	Class A Misdemeanor	Less than 1 year	Up to \$1,000
10.1–30.0 grams	Class 4 Felony	1–3 years	Up to \$10,000
30.1–500.0 grams	Class 3 Felony	2–5 years	Up to \$50,000
More than 500 grams	Class 2 Felony	3–7 years	Up to \$100,000

Health Risks

The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol and prescription drugs have been definitively shown to have potential health consequences that may be permanent. These consequences include disorders and dysfunctions which affect the central nervous system, reproductive functioning, cardiovascular and pulmonary systems, and endocrine functioning. Specifically, there are both short- and long-term effects on cognition, memory, retention, information processing, coordination, and athletic and academic performance. The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol also affect emotional equilibrium, mental well-being, and the ability to make critical decisions and sound judgments. Impaired judgment increases one’s vulnerability and risk-taking behaviors, including engaging in unprotected sex, which may lead to exposure to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases and to unplanned pregnancy. The chronic use and abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol have been shown to cause adverse permanent changes in most of the biological systems studied. These changes can lead to severe impairment, disability, and premature death.

Illicit Drugs

The use of any amount of drug—prescription, illicit, or legal—will alter the chemical balance of the body. Misuse of drugs may lead to life-long chemical dependency, the disease of addiction, and possible death. Abuse and addiction to drugs often cause serious damage to major body organs such as brain, stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys, and heart, as well as the immune and reproductive systems. Sharing of needles when using drugs is known to be a major cause of the spread of HIV. The health risks associated with various controlled substances,

prepared by the U.S. Department of Justice, are summarized on Chart D on the following page.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics. ■

Chart D

Controlled Substances – Uses and Effects

DRUGS CSA SCHEDULES	TRADE OR OTHER NAMES	MEDICAL USES	DEPENDENCE		TOLERANCE	DURATION (Hours)	USUAL METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION	POSSIBLE EFFECTS	EFFECTS OF OVERDOSE	WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME
			Physical	Psychological						
NARCOTICS										
Opium	II III V Dover's Powder, Paregoric Papaverine	Analgesic, antidiarrheal	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, smoked	Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating
Morphine	II III Morphine, MS Contin, Roxanol, Roxanol-SR	Analgesic, antitussive	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, smoked, injected			
Codeine	II III V Tylenol w/Codeine, Empirin w/Codeine, Robutussin A.C., Fiorinal w/Codeine	Analgesic, antitussive	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected			
Heroin	I Diacetylmorphine, Horse, Smack	None	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected, smoked			
Hydromorphone	II Dilaudid	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected			
Meperidine (Pethidine)	II Demerol, Mepergan	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected			
Methadone	II Dolophine, Methadone, Methadose	Analgesic	High	High-Low	Yes	12-24	Oral, injected			
Other Narcotics	I II III IV V Numorphan, Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Lomcil, Talwin ¹	Analgesic, antidiarrheal, antitussive	High-Low	High-Low	Yes	Variable	Oral, injected			
DEPRESSANTS										
Chloral Hydrate	IV Noclor	Hypnotic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	5-8	Oral	Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death	Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death
Barbiturates	II III IV Amytal, Butisol, Fiorinal, Lotusate, Nembutal, Secobarbital, Phenytoin	Anesthetic, anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic, veterinary euthanasia agent	High-Mod.	High-Mod.	Yes	1-16	Oral			
Benzodiazepines	IV Alivan, Dalmane, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Serax, Valium, Tranxene, Versitan, Versad, Xanax, Paxipam, Reston	Anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic	Low	Low	Yes	4-8	Oral			
Methaqualone	I Quaalude	Sedative, hypnotic	High	High	Yes	4-8	Oral			
Glutethimide	III Doriden	Sedative, hypnotic	High	Moderate	Yes	4-8	Oral			
Other Depressants	III IV Equanil, Miltown, Nodular, Placidyl, Valmid	Anxiolytic, sedative, hypnotic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	4-8	Oral			
STIMULANTS										
Cocaine ¹	II Coke, Flake, Snow, Crack	Local anesthetic	Possible	High	Yes	1-2	Sniffed, smoked, injected	Increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate & blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite	Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation
Amphetamines	II Dexedrine, Desoxyn, Dexedrine, Oxytol	Attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy, weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
Phenmetrazine	II Preludin	Weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
Methylphenidate	II Ritalin	Attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy	Possible	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
Other Stimulants	III IV Klarity, Cylert, Udrax, Ionamin, Melkat, Plegine, Saforex, Tenax, Tepanil, Prelu-2	Weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
HALLUCINOGENS										
LSD	I Acid, Microdot	None	None	Unknown	Yes	8-12	Oral	Illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance	Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death	Withdrawal syndrome not reported
Mescaline and Peyote	I Mesc, Buttons, Cactus	None	None	Unknown	Yes	8-12	Oral			
Amphetamine Variants	I 2,5-DMA, PMA, STP, MDA, MDMA, TMA, DOM, DOB	None	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Variable	Oral, injected			
Phencyclidine	II PCP, Angel Dust, Hog	None	Unknown	High	Yes	Days	Smoked, oral, injected			
Phencyclidine Analogues	I TCP, PCP, PCP, TCB	None	Unknown	High	Yes	Days	Smoked, oral, injected			
Other Hallucinogens	I Bulofamine, Ibogaine, DMF, DET, Psilocybin, Psilocyn	None	None	Unknown	Possible	Variable	Smoked, oral, injected, sniffed			
CANNABIS										
Marijuana	I Pot, Acapulco Gold, Grass, Healer, Sinsemilla, Thai Sticks	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral	Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behavior	Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis	Insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite occasionally reported
Tetrahydrocannabinol	II THC, Marinol	Cancer chemotherapy adjuvant	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral			
Hashish	I Hash	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral			
Hashish Oil	I Hash Oil	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral			

¹ Designated a narcotic under the CSA

¹ Marketed as a narcotic under the CSA

Counseling, Treatment, and Referral

Students and employees who believe they may have an alcohol or drug problem are strongly encouraged to seek assistance through resources available at the University. Employees may contact the Staff and Faculty Assistance Program (SFAP) at (800) 456-6327 or (708) 932-8008. This will connect employees with Perspectives, the firm with which the University has contracted to provide SFAP services. Students should seek aid through the Student Counseling and Resource Service [2-9800], their area Dean of Students, or the University Dean of Students Office [2-7770]. Such contacts will be kept confidential, except as required by law or by

concern for the immediate health, safety, or security of the individual or others. The University has the right to take any necessary action to protect the health, safety, and security of the affected individual and other members of the University community, including deciding whether, when, and under what conditions a student may be reinstated or an employee may be returned to employment after an instance of alcohol abuse or improper drug use. The University Health Service and its mental health component for students, the Student Counseling and Resource Service, are staffed by professional counselors and physicians who are trained to evalu-

ate, diagnose, treat, and refer individuals found to have a problem in avoiding the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Individuals requiring inpatient detoxification and/or rehabilitative services are referred to institutions and hospitals in the local community which specialize in these types of services. Initial evaluation, consultation, counseling, and treatment on an outpatient basis are available through the University Health Service and the Student Counseling and Resource Service. The costs of such treatment and referrals may be covered in whole or in part by the individual's health insurance. Please note that use of these or other treatment

programs does not preclude appropriate disciplinary action and sanctions by the University if the individual violates the University alcohol and other drug policy or any other University policy or rule. Students with any questions about this policy should contact the Student Counseling and Resource Service [2-9800] or their Dean of Students. Employees should contact the Employee/Labor Relations Office of University Human Resources Management (non-academic) [2-6010], or Associate Provost Margaret Fallers (academic) [2-7949]. ■

University Sanctions

Besides legal consequences, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol and any violation of this alcohol and illicit drug policy by a student or employee may result in appropriate discipline under the student disciplinary system or the employee corrective action procedure. Sanctions include, but are not limited to, probation, suspension, and expulsion from student housing or the University for a student. Employees may receive sanctions up to and including discharge from employment. The University, if appropriate, may also refer students or employees for criminal prosecution. Other areas of the

University (i.e., SAO, Athletics) may also take action based on a violation of this general University policy or their specific policies. For both students and employees, the University retains full and final discretion on whether, when, and under what conditions a student may be reinstated or an employee returned to employment after an instance of alcohol abuse or improper drug use. Student organizations which violate this policy are also subject to sanctions, including, but not limited to, probation and removal of recognized student organization status. The particular sanction in a given case will depend on a variety of factors, such as the

nature of the violation, the seriousness of the offense, and the prior record of the individual or organization, and may include the successful completion of an approved rehabilitation or chemical dependency program. In order for the University to comply with federal law, any employee (including student employees) convicted of any violation of any criminal drug statute (including misdemeanors) for a violation occurring either on University property or during working time must notify his or her Dean of Students (if a student employee), the Employee/Labor Relations Office of University Human Resources Management (if a

non-student staff employee) [2-6010], or Associate Provost Margaret Fallers (if an academic employee) [2-7949] within five days of the date of conviction. A conviction includes any plea or finding of guilty, any plea of *nolo contendere* (no contest), and/or any imposition of a fine, jail sentence, or other penalty. Pursuant to federal law, if the convicted employee is working on a project funded through a federal grant or contract, the University is required to notify the relevant federal contracting or granting agency within ten days of receiving such notice of conviction. ■